

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

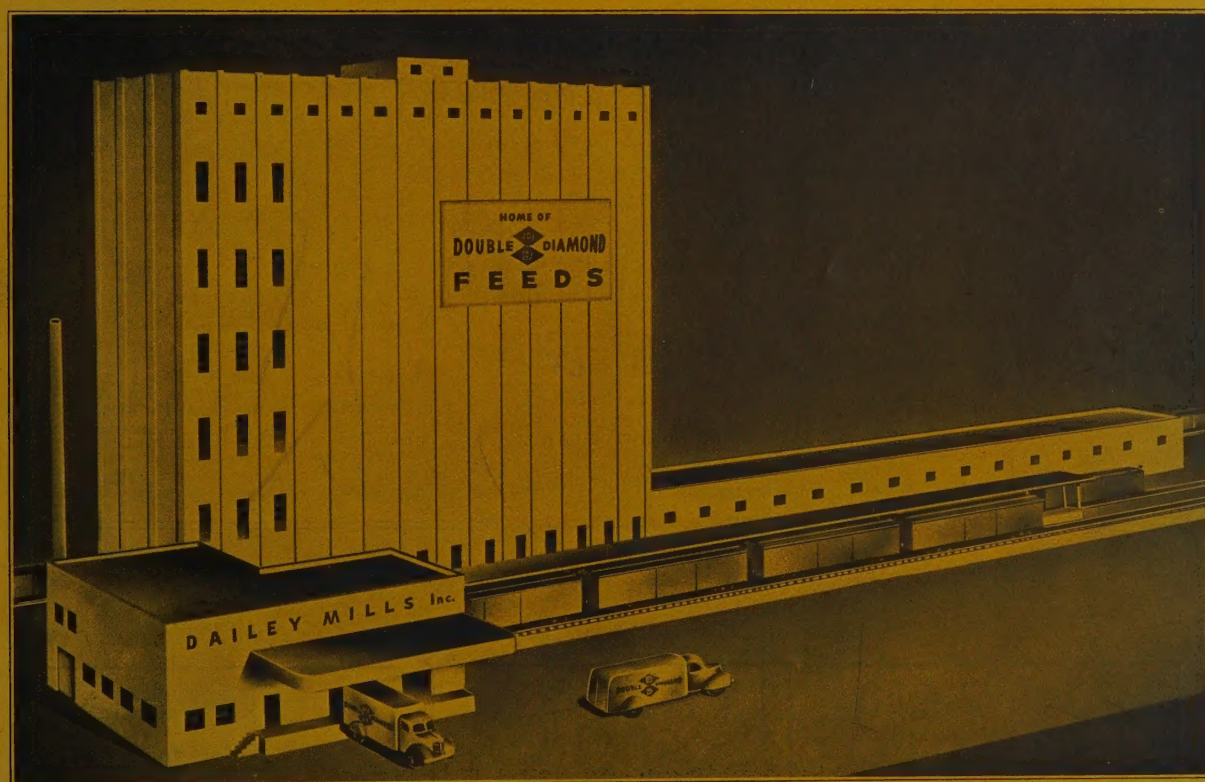
## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. XCV, No. 10

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., November 28, 1945

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy



New Fire Proof Plant of Dailey Mills, Inc., at Olean, N. Y. For description see page 381.



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

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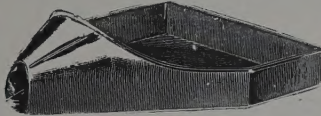


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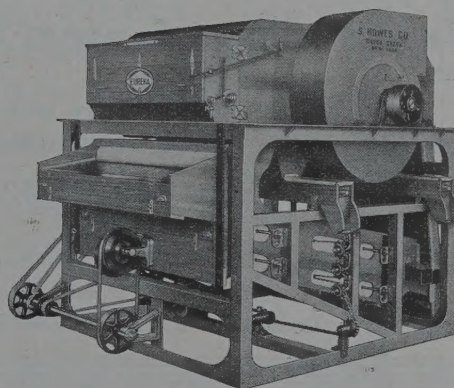
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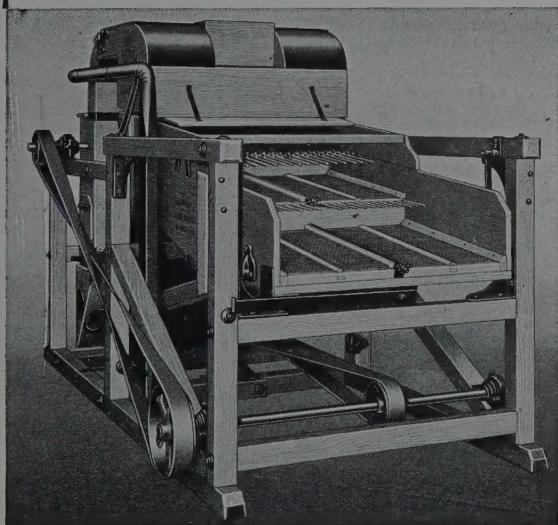
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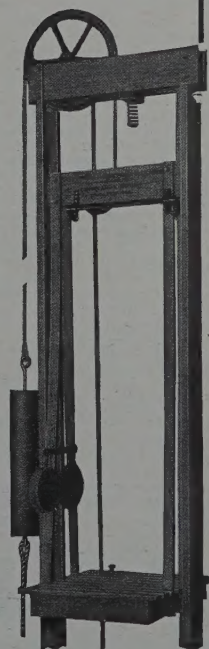


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**WANTED**—To Rent or Buy a feed mill or warehouse located near railroad tracks in northwestern Iowa. Address 93U11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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**HELP WANTED**—Millwright for general maintenance and repair by mixed feed plant. D. H. Grandin Milling Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

**HELP WANTED**—Manager. Must have college education and knowledge of bookkeeping. Seed-Feed Company, Chattanooga 8, Tennessee.

**HELP WANTED**—Experienced grain elevator and feed plant foreman in Muskogee, Okla. Address 93U1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

**HELP WANTED**—Manager for general country feed mill, mixing plant and elevator. Must know formulas. Age 35-50. Liberal salary. Give qualifications in first letter. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.

**HELP WANTED**—Ambitious young man to operate Country Line Elevator with new grain dryer. Excellent opportunity to build up a lost volume of local grain business. Must furnish references. Address 93W14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—An experienced houseman for large country elevator, also an assistant. Must have had several years experience and capable of handling large volume of grain of all kinds including ear corn. Excellent salary to the right man. Address 93V18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**WANTED**—Manager Grain Department. Texas firm now handling large volume feed ingredients opening grain department wants manager. Salary and share of profits. Big opportunity for right man. Give age and experience first letter. Address 93X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—An expert bookkeeper or accountant for line elevator company. Must have had several years experience and furnish the best of references. Country grain elevator experience absolutely necessary. Excellent salary and working conditions. Address 93V17, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**SALESMAN WANTED**—Old established firm needs man to cover on exclusive basis one middle western state, selling testing equipment and other supplies to elevators and seed houses. Start about January 1st. Will pay salary, expenses and commission. Amount of earnings limited only by ability to sell. Write giving experience, full details. Seedburo Equip. Co., 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—An elevator manager of high caliber for large country station handling large volume of grain. Must have had several years experience, a good mixer with the producer, and an expert bookkeeper. Will not be required to keep books, but must have thorough knowledge of same. An excellent salary will be paid to the right man. First class references will be required. Address 93V16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**SITUATION WANTED**—Manager of grain elevator, feed and seed business. 18 years' experience as manager of grain, feed, seed, coal and other agricultural items. Good references. good education. Noble Baringer, 2 B St., Fairfield, Ohio.

**SITUATION WANTED**—Position as Manager of country Grain Elevator. Years of experience. Thoroughly versed in all branches of the business. Also 7 years lumber yard experience. Want position where work is steady, with good company. Go almost any place. Furnish good references. Keep books. Come on short notice. Fast and accurate in figures. Use no liquor. Address 93X7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnlis., Chicago

**FOR SALE**—Tag - Heppenstall Moisture Tester. The Farmer's Elevator Co., Elmore, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Jay Bee Hammermills—New and Rebuilt—stationary and portable. Jay Bee of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Used Tag-Heppenstall moisture testers. Seedburo Equipment Company, 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers and One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machy., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—No. 131 Bauer Single Revolving Disc Mill, with 2 sets of plates, 24"—\$400.00. FOB Chicago. Rival Packing Co., 4500 So. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One Steinlite Moisture Tester, dial type with magic eye. Machine in good condition. Must sell to settle estate. Davenport Elevator, Jacksonville, Ill.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Eureka 137 Armored Oat Clipper (Used), S. Howes, Inc. Catalog 177, Page 511, complete with 75 HP Motor. \$500.00 FOB St. Joseph, Mo. Contact CB&Q storekeeper, St. Joseph, Mo., or phone Chicago—Wab. 2345, Ext. 284.



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Fairbanks motor; 15 HP, 1200 RPM enclosed, fan-cooled, complete with base, 9" pulley, starter, switch and 30 ft. endless belt. Rock Lake F. U. Elev. Ass'n, Rock Lake, No. Dak.

**FOR SALE**—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator, J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Bonded Portable Power Bag & Box Stackers and Coal Conveyors. Truck Scales, 15 ton, 22x9 ft. platform, \$440.00. 20 ton, 34x10 ft., \$815.00. 30 ton, 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00. 30 ton, 40x10, \$1,490.00. Immediate deliveries. Write, phone or wire. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Fairbanks-Morse Y type 15 HP diesel engine. 15" plate Sprout-Waldron attrition feed mill. 10-ton Howe platform wagon scale. All very cheap. Submit best offer. R. A. Jones Co., Osseo (R.F.D. No. 1 to Foster), Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Three (3) large size round grain bins, heavy steel, capacity about 3600 bushels each. Excellent condition. Are dismantled and ready for shipment. Price \$1,300 for three, loaded on car FOB shipping point. Emma Co-op. Elevator Co., Emma, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 2 Gruendler Hammer Mill, belt drive.

1—20 to 30 HP Williams Hammer Mill, belt drive.  
1—200 bu. Western Corn Sheller.  
1—400 bu. Western Corn Sheller.  
1—Two Pair High 9x18 Roller Mill.  
5—Savage Feeders.  
8—32x8 Nordyke & Marmon Differential Reels.  
General Mill Equipment Company  
P. O. Box 204  
Kansas City 10, Missouri

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Rolls, Sifters, Reels, Belting, Bolting cloth, Hammer Mills, Mixers and all kinds of Machinery for Mills and Feed Plants. Write me, I may have what you want. Will buy Good Machinery.

T. A. McWilliams  
1460 South Second St. Louisville 8, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—12x24 McKain rolling mill complete with 4-12 x24 rolls corrugated. 1 steam setup of 4 bronze cones, 12" face on ¾" feed line. 1 steamer 15" diameter x 14 ft. long, steel pipe. 1-feeder head, will have to be overhauled, new feeder pins and clutch, 2-7" face x 16" diameter split steel pulleys. Buyers may put price on setup. The 4 rolls worth \$200 on today's market. Santa Maria Valley Whse. Co., Inc., Santa Maria, Calif.

**FOR SALE**—No. 30 Blue Streak Mill 30 HP. Dir. Conn. Motor & Starter. Has perm. magnet. A-1 Shape.  
Model 3U Jay Bee. Completely re-conn. 16". Model 5A2 16" Fords Mill, new.  
9x18 Nordyke B Drive Roll Stand.  
9x14 Full Size Rolls.  
Huntley No. 4 Corn Scourer & Separator.  
Hutcheson Burr Mill. Other machinery.  
Ross Machine Works, Inc.,  
23 W. 16th Oklahoma City, Okla.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—One light car puller. Farmers Elevator, Vermillion, So. Dak.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Howe Weightograph 20,000 lb. Slightly used. \$150.00. Farmers Union Co-op. Co., Friend, Nebr.

**SCALES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Truck scale, 15 to 30 tons capacity. give platform size. Jas. O. Dougan Grain Co., Pritchett, Colo.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS**

**FOR SALE**—7½ HP Ideal, 850 RPM, 3 phase, 220 V., 60 cy. electric motor in good running order. Midwest Grain Co., Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—New Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed 3 phase motors, 5 to 20 HP.  
Also Used Motors

Capital Electric Company  
209 E. 9th St. Topeka, Kans.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.  
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**ELECTRIC MOTORS:** We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division  
2401 Eleventh Street  
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

**HAY FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Hay for sale. All grades, medium bales. R. Bonnier, 5404 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada.

## The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for .85, plus postage.

# Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Copyright © 1984 by Grain Marketing Research Council

## 32 lbs. per bushel — ORTS

Grade	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Vol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BOOK A YEAR'S SUPPLY FOR ALL YOUR STATIONS—ORDER OUT AS NEEDED

1,000 GAL. CONTRACT	500 TO 1,000 GAL. CONTRACT	100 TO 500 GAL. CONTRACT	LESS THAN 100 GAL. CONTRACT
50 GAL. DRUM—1.65 Gal.	50 GAL. DRUM—1.70 Gal.	50 GAL. DRUM—1.75 Gal.	50 GAL. DRUM—1.80 Gal.
5 GAL. CAN—1.75 Gal.	5 GAL. CAN—1.80 Gal.	5 GAL. CAN—1.85 Gal.	5 GAL. CAN—1.90 Gal.
1 GAL. CAN—1.95 Gal.	1 GAL. CAN—2.00 Gal.	1 GAL. CAN—2.05 Gal.	1 GAL. CAN—2.10 Gal.

NOTE: 1 GALLON CANS ARE PACKED 4 TO CASE

Cert-O-Cide kills every known kind of grain insects and kills in all stages of development, from egg to adult insects.

Cert-O-Cide is convenient and economical. As a rule, 1 to 1½ gallons of Cert-O-Cide will effectively treat 1000 bushels of grain.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS OF 100 LBS. OR MORE TO ONE DESTINATION

**COOK CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
2020 Wyandotte  
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

## a MOISTURE TESTER for Every Need



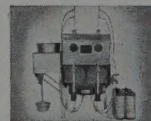
ASK SEEDBURO to solve your moisture testing problem. For 33 years this organization has studied moisture questions . . . has accumulated a vast fund of "know how" . . . is known as the "center of information" about moisture analysis. It will study your requirements and make suggestions. Its recommendations are unbiased because it offers a wide selection of testers . . . one for every need.

**Steinlite**

ONE MINUTE  
TESTER

An experienced operator can make a moisture test with the Steinlite in one minute almost any operator in two or three minutes. For production work as well as laboratory. ACCURATE—calibrated against official oven

methods. EASY TO USE—operator requires no technical training. Tests wide variety of products—whole grain, mixed feeds, meal, cottonseed, nuts, etc. Sold on 10-day free trial basis. No money down. Standard Grain Unit \$275.00. Special Models \$325.00.



**BROWN-DUVEL,**  
Old . . .  
well known  
. . . reliable

One of the oldest and best known testers. Especially suited where the volume of samples is small. Available to test 1, 2, 4 or 6 samples at once. Illustration shows two compartment tester with automatic electric shut-off; \$120.00 F.O.B. Chicago. Necessary accessories available for all models. For whole grains only.

### OTHER TESTERS

Carter-Simon for laboratory tests on all materials. Brabender semi-automatic, the modern drying oven. Tag-Heppenstall for whole grain only.

### The "EQUIPMENT CENTER"

Over 400 items of seed, grain and mill equipment and supplies available for prompt shipment. Write for catalog.

**SEEDBURO**  
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

827 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

**MODERN CAR** pullers are so efficient in spotting cars just where you wish them and without loss of time, the old-time crowbar is crowding in on the scrap pile.

**FEED DEALERS** generally are finding it greatly to their advantage to get posted on the best feeding methods and practices because the more helpful advice they are able to give their feeder patrons, the more feed of quality they should be able to sell.

**WEEVILS** hide in the linings of so many old box cars it behooves grain and feed shippers to clean every car thoroly with a vacuum cleaner and fumigate each car containing insects. Only by such precautions can shippers escape heavy discounts for weevil contained.

**FOOD ORDER** No. 110 has been terminated because the Dept. of Agri. desired to "promote the orderly marketing of soybeans," but no grain or bean merchant has forgotten the bewildering mess of marketing grain under the Wallace banner of "Orderly Marketing."

**THE DEMAND** for fertilizer for 1945 crops fell so far short of farmer demand that grain dealers handling fertilizer as a side line will profit greatly by laying in a bountiful stock and advising farm patrons of their ability to supply their needs for the 1946 crop.

**IN AREAS** where farming has been diversified stock raisers and poultrymen soon learn that it does not pay to feed grains whole. These feeders are glad to patronize the elevator operator who has been enterprising enough to ship in concentrates and mixed feeds and install grinders and mixers to obtain the maximum feed value from the available grains and roughages.

**FARMERS ARE** realizing such attractive premiums for all grain and seed they should be able to buy farm supplies at a good price and pay all their old book accounts without much urging by their creditors. Elevator operators who have been lax in collecting for side lines sold need to dig up some of their old ledgers and urge payment of accounts long considered worthless.

**PRIVATE ENTERPRISE** won the war for America. Factories and workshops built by private enterprise for private profit, and diverted to war production, in a few months exceeded the output of the axis powers that had several years the start. Marshal Stalin said "Without United States machines the United Nations could never have won the war." Therefore to maintain the United States as the world's strongest power private enterprise should be encouraged by the government removing restrictions on the private profit that leads to maximum production.

**IF YOU** weigh grain for transient truckers, persist in charging at least one dollar for each certificate. The wear on your equipment and your own time is worth much more.

**THE ODT** having lifted its ban on conventions, the grain and feed trade is arranging more meetings than ever, and the hotels are buying all the cots obtainable. Our list of Coming Conventions continues to announce new gatherings.

**THE ARGUMENT** that farmers in the Northwest will get their wheat to Liverpool at a saving in freight of 10 cents per bushel by construction of the St. Lawrence waterway will not hold water. Wheat is actually shipped from the upper lakes to Montreal at four and one-half cents per bushel, and the seaway will not lower rates from Montreal to Liverpool. The saving just isn't there.

**OSTENSIBLY** to increase purchasing power and thus avoid DEFLATION, the Administration urges an increase in wages, while the Treasury Department urges the people to buy bonds and thus "prevent INFLATION." There can be no shortage of buying power, as the federal government is still spending far in excess of its income, and will show a deficit of about thirty billion dollars this fiscal year.

**OFFICES** being built by country elevator operators are now carefully planned with a view to convenience, comfort and efficiency and safety of records, modern equipment and cash from the flames and after dark marauders. The growth and expansion of the business of the modern grain merchant has made the old shack obsolete. No self-respecting grain and feed dealer enjoys spending all his business hours in a hot or freezing shed. It pays to look like you are successful even though you lost money on that last shipment. An attractive place of business always draws new customers.

**THE RYE CEILING** is only one of the many uncertainties that plague different branches of the grain trade. To conduct any business, particularly the grain business with its vacillating markets, it is necessary to plan ahead if operations are to be conducted with least expense. If the grain industry had definite information on what to expect from the bureaucratic planners they could practice the efficient marketing of which the bureaus prate but never accomplish. Who can guess now what the rye ceiling will be after the battle between the Bowles administration and the Thomas committee? Why should the O. P. A. enlarge its control to include rye prices when the war emergency ended several months ago as hostilities actually ceased? Why should the Washington administration injure the farmers by pushing the price of their rye down 50 cents per bushel?

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 28, 1945

A WELL COOPERED car does not attempt to ballast the entire line with No. 2 grain.

AN EFFICIENT dust collector will forestall complaints by residents that the feed mill is blowing dust and dirt into their homes.

SOME SHIPPERS of damp corn have been filled with deep regret by the heavy discounts. A modern drier would have saved more than its cost.

WIND and rats have wrecked so many of the Ever Normal Storage Tanks owners are wondering where they can safely store their surplus grain.

WHO KNOWS what the "Area of Production" means? Why not give the discriminating minds of the grain trade the benefit of your intelligence?

CORN OWNERS persist in wishing for and predicting a rise in the ceiling price of maize, but the OPA denies the possession of any such intention.



WHEN YOU see a box car leaking grain, write us date, car initials, number, direction of train, kind of grain and at what part of car grain is leaking out. It may help a brother shipper to validate his claim for Loss in Transit. Many of the old cars still in use should be on the way to the nearest scrap pile.

WE HAVE it on confidential advice that the Federal Fixers of Price Ceilings have just learned that during Rome's Great Famine of 55 B.C., the price of corn rose from 6 cents to \$3.84 a bushel, and the Washington Bureaucrats now fear that if they lost their jobs the prices of all grains will rise to figures that will blot out all memory of the 55 B. C. record.

### Fair Labor Standards Act

While the original Fair Labor Standards Act and the supplementary explanation of what was meant by "area of production" has brought many headaches to the bureaucrats entrusted with the enforcement of the Act as well as to the country grain merchants who are expected to comply with the Act, the difficulties of interpreting the law and knowing exactly what was intended has been most perplexing both to the government employees entrusted with the enforcement of the Act and to grain dealers trying to learn the true intent and meaning of "area of production."

If all grain dealers would immediately appeal to their representatives in both houses of Congress to clarify the Act or repeal it, it would lead to considerable agitation for a new provision that would be clear to all and easy of compliance. The present verbiage is so indefinite few students of English will agree on its intent. Let us draft a new law that can be understood by all citizens and then abolish the old.

### Hazards of Damp Corn

Some country elevator operators who have neglected to profit by the experience of other corn buyers have found it to their advantage to scatter some of their corn all around in cribs of grain likely to heat. Appeals to growers recommending the leaving of all corn containing excessive moisture on the stalk until it dries sufficiently to stand storage has profited the farmers and grain merchants to which they generally haul their surplus grain.

Early tests of Iowa corn show a moisture content from 23.2 per cent to 59.9 per cent. More complaints of excessive moisture content of corn have come from Iowa than have come for a score of years before.

A country elevator operator who has no modern drier is indulging in wild speculation when he buys any corn containing over 25 per cent moisture. Even the experienced truckers who are ignoring the OPA and hauling damp corn long

distances for prices in excess of the established ceiling are refusing to buy much of the corn without a most exorbitant discount for water contained.

The marketing of damp corn of the 1945 crop is certainly accomplished by greater hazards than has been encountered by corn dealers for many years. Corn dealers who are equipped to dry new corn should be able to get the cost of their drier back with a few truck loads. No experienced dealer is willing to pay a premium for water in corn and unless damp corn purchased is graded sample and discounted heavily, buyers will have small chance of realizing a profit from its handling.

### Grading Wheat by Variety

Few country wheat buyers have been able to grade their country purchases so as to insure their obtaining a living margin from every carload handler, and now some champion of technology wants to add new and complicated requirements to all existing grading rules. Surely the growers and merchants seeking profitable markets will not enjoy the introduction of new and indefinite technicalities.

The idea of grading wheat by variety is most bewildering because few dealers have heard of more than a dozen of the leading varieties sown in their own neighborhood and when it comes to identifying each variety when the grain is tendered for bids, the prospective buyer is bewildered beyond measure. Grading tests made at many of the grain grading schools have proved beyond doubt that few dealers have mastered the existing rules governing the grading of wheat.

Every alert buyer is anxious beyond measure to grade wheat offered accurately because he knows the grain will be classified according to the Federal rules in his favorite market. The nearer his grading agrees with the grading of the licensed inspectors in the central markets, the more likely is he to obtain the expected price for his shipment on its arrival.

In hope of attaining uniformity in classifying grain shipped in interstate commerce by quality and condition federal grading rules were made effective Dec. 1, 1916, for shelled corn, July 1, 1917, for winter wheat, and Aug. 1, 1917, for other wheat, and grain dealers have been studying these rules ever since.

The old practice of buying all grain by kind is obsolete, but the experience of central market receivers emphasizes the great difficulty of grading shipments accurately even under today's ruling while to require the classification of receipts in central markets by variety is just impossible.

Any licensed grain grader who succeeds in identifying ten per cent of the varieties of wheat received in a central

market will be considered a wonder, and a flood of appeals will blockade the hold tracks of every wheat market.

### The Black Market for Corn

The continued scarcity of choice corn in all central markets of the middle states is the natural result of the excessive moisture content of the 1945 corn crop. Country shippers have experienced great difficulty in shipping out choice grain because cars are so scarce it has been impossible to start corn to market even tho it be in safe shipping condition. The demand for good corn is so urgent irresponsible transient truckers have bought and sold corn containing an excessive amount of moisture without heeding ceiling prices. Regular dealers having an investment in modern grain handling facilities have not dared to ignore the moisture content and the ceiling price regulation, so corn has been a scarce article in nearly every central market and the processors have experienced much difficulty in obtaining enough acceptable corn to keep their plants running.

Growers would, no doubt, have received a much higher price without taking any risk of being penalized for ignoring OPA's ceiling. One great difficulty is that the Washington bureaucrats cling to their position with tenacity that prevents them recognizing that ceiling prices, prices, subsidies, and premiums paid by the government do not stimulate the farmers' desire to plant a larger acreage.

Governmental interference with marketing methods and prices paid by truckers altho dictated by supply and demand, fail to accomplish the purpose of the champions of regulated markets. Many grain dealers have been heavily fined for violating the price regulations of OPA but still some continue to take chances. The OPA officials must be aware of what is going on in the grain trade as existing regulations and limitations fail to bring about a full recognition of the ceiling prices.

These are Zane Grey's tests of true greatness: To bear up under loss; to fight the bitterness of defeat and the weakness of grief; to be a victor over anger; to smile when tears are close; to resist disease and evil men and base instincts; to hate hate and to love love; to go on when it would seem good to die; to seek ever the glory and the dream; to look up with unquenchable faith to something ever more about to be—these things any man can do, and so be great.

—The Silver Lining



## The New Dailey Mills at Olean, N. Y.

After the destruction by fire of its large plant at Binghamton, N. Y., in August, 1944, the Dailey Mills, Inc., decided to rebuild a bigger and better plant at Olean, N. Y.

The Olean site chosen by Dailey Mills not only increases the markets the company can sell but places the company nearer to its Buffalo grain distribution and raw material sources. This proximity to the Great Lakes, eastern feed world center, will aid the company greatly in its efforts to more quickly manufacture and ship competitive priced feeds of outstanding quality.

In locating the plant at Olean, the first consideration of railroad facilities did not overshadow by much the company's desire to be near the main trucking arteries, such as Route 17.

Profiting by an experience that began with A. O. Dailey nearly 40 years ago, the present management, with W. H. Kieser, pres., and Harry G. Lampman, Jr., general sales and service manager, decided to incorporate in their new plant the best methods and most up-to-date equipment.

The main structure, specifically designed for the manufacture of animal feeds, provides, five working floors and a sixth floor to be devoted to monitor grain bins and inlets. The windowed portion of the building houses the working quarters, with the remainder of the building devoted to the storage of raw materials.

Functional design of the building itself provides for installation of the latest and most efficient machinery available for the manufacture of Double Diamond feed products. Many production innovations are provided for that the company did not have in its Binghamton plant.

The bulk or bagged raw ingredients and supplies are received on separate unloading tracks on the side of the building where the production flow begins. Loading tracks are entirely separate and located at the end of the production operation. This arrangement precludes production tie-ups due to inadequate railroad spurs and will speed shipments.

A connecting warehouse has capacity to store 600 tons of ingredients such as manganese, dried milk, cod liver oil, limestone, salt and meat scraps.

A molasses vat will hold three tank car loads or 26,700 gallons of molasses.

Eight to nine thousand tons of feed will be shipped monthly by box car when the plant is in full swing. Another thousand tons will be handled by trucks for distribution to dealers in the immediate area.

Twelve box cars can be loaded simultaneously on the large railroad siding adjacent to the mill. A belt conveyor system from the plant to the cars brings manual labor down to a minimum.

Two large automatic scales make it possible for eighteen one hundred pound sacks to be bagged in a minute, or more than 900 an hour. The scales are virtually fool-proof as to exact measurement, yet every tenth bag will be weighed on a large scale in the bagging room to offset any possibility of mechanical error.

A "magic eye" mercury device, or Bendicator, gives complete assurance of the continued even mix of the basic feed with the vital ingredients. Sensitive to pressure by the use of mercury as a counter weight, the grains flow through the "magic eye" into the pre-mix. Should the basic feed fail to flow through the "magic eye", the lessening of the pressure will automatically halt the whole process.

Unlike many feed companies, Dailey Mills products do not stop with feed-stuffs proper, but the company also sells a complete group of ready-mixed, poultry health vitamin and drug products.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

## Soybean Quality Good

More than 1,000 cars of new crop soybeans have arrived at Chicago. They are of good quality, grading No. 1 and No. 2, with 11 to 14.5 percent moisture.

Nearly all the receipts are being applied on contract, the few cars on consignment going at the support price.—F. R. Johnson, Cleveland Grain Co.

## Carrying Charges a Violation of Ceiling

The OPA has informed the Millers National Federation that the practice of elevators in requiring buyers of wheat to pay carrying charges for stipulated periods on deferred contracts a violation of revised MPA 487.

Buyers may request deferment of delivery beyond the free time of sale, and then the seller is permitted to add carrying charges to the appropriate maximum price. However, the seller cannot compel the buyer otherwise to pay deferred charges. Furthermore, it was asserted that millers who agree to such charges are as guilty as the elevator operators or sellers in violating OPA regulation.

## Will Control Use of Soybean Oil

With the removal of fats and oils from rationing, a number of questions have arisen in the trade regarding the use of soybean oil for industrial purposes. While rationing was still in effect the industrial use of soybean oil was controlled by the necessity for obtaining ration points as well as by the effect of the alkyl restriction order, WPB Order M-300. This alkyl order was terminated Aug. 31 and with the recent end of fats and oils rationing the ration point control was also lost.

The Fats and Oils Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration has informed us that the edible oil situation is still too tight to permit free use of soybean oil for industrial purposes and have informed us that an order will be issued by them within the next few days which will re-establish controls over industrial usage of soybean oil. Pending the issuance of this order they have instructed us to make no shipments of soybean oil to industrial users except where specific permission has been granted.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

## Area of Production Exemption

Most employees of country grain elevators, engaged in assembling farm products from producers for storage and shipment, have been exempt from the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Now it is proposed in Senate bill No. 1349 that this exemption in Section 13 (a) (10) be removed from the Act. The section which they would leave out of Senate bill 1349 is the so-called "area of production" section.

Officers of your National Ass'n believe it of highest importance that this section be retained in the Act, and that Senators be urged to include the Section 13 (a) (10) exemption in the wording of Senate bill 1349. The bill is in the Senate Education and Labor Committee, and letters to your Senators on this Committee should continue to urge acceptance by them of the wording of the Section 13 (a) (10) in the bill now being considered. Senators should be asked to see to it that this section in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 IS NOT CHANGED by the pending Senate bill.

Members on the Senate Committee are (Democrats): James E. Murray of Montana; David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Elbert D. Thomas of Utah; Claude Pepper of Florida; Allen Ellender of Louisiana; Lister Hill of Alabama; Dennis Chavez of New Mexico; James Tunnell of Delaware; Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania;

Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina; J. William Fulbright of Arkansas; (Republicans): Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin; Robert A. Taft of Ohio; George D. Aiken of Vermont; Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota; H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey; Wayne Morse of Oregon; Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri.

This National Ass'n has not often urged its members to write their Congressmen about pending legislation; however, we feel this bill is of such strong importance to you that you must be warned, so that you can make known your opinion. If Senate bill 1349 passes in its present form, without the old "area of production" exemption, every country grain elevator employee will be under the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Write to your Senators on the Committee; also write other Senators to protect you if and when this bill should come out of the Committee.—News Letter of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

ANTU is a rat poison so powerful that one pound could kill 300,000 rats. It is not dangerous to humans. It causes dropsy of the lungs, drowning the rat in the fluid from its own body. It was kept secret during the war. The chemical name is alpha-naphthyl-thio-urea. It is a fine gray powder having little odor or taste.

## Delay in Removing Soybeans

Eugene Scallan & Son bought on April 13, 1943, 800 bus. of Palmetto soybeans at a price of \$2.05 per bushel or \$1,640, of J. S. Brown & Son, and paid \$1,200, leaving a balance due of \$440, for which suit was brought in the district court, Parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana.

The defense was that on Dec. 22, 1942, they sold 4,400 bus. of soybeans for a stipulated price of \$9.160, and that altho plaintiffs, J. S. Brown & Son, was to remove the beans immediately from the defendants' warehouse they failed to do so, and the last of said beans were not removed until June 17, 1943. They alleged plaintiffs were indebted to them in the sum of \$309.45 for storage on said beans, and \$80 for 400 sacks used in resacking and \$90 for labor in resacking 900 bus., making a total of \$479.45 for which they plead set-off and judgment in their favor of \$39.45.

The warehouse was an old gin house and not a bonded warehouse. The beans were in sacks, 2 bus. to a sack. The prevailing custom among bean merchants was that a reasonable time for removal was allowed.

When the plaintiffs were ready to remove the beans it was found that rats had eaten 400 of the sacks.

Art. 2549, Revised Code of Louisiana, provides: "The obligations of the buyer are:

"1. To pay the price of sale.

"2. To receive delivery of the thing and to remove it, if it be an object which requires removal, and to indemnify the seller for what he has expended in preserving it for him."

Judge Lester L. Bordelon of the Court of Appeals of Louisiana, said

"Plaintiffs are liable to the defendants for the value of the sacks necessary to be used to remove the beans and the labor used in resacking them.

"Defendants should be allowed \$9 on the cost of labor in resacking. The average price of sacks used is 10 cents each and defendants are entitled to \$40 on this item.

"Defendants are not entitled to recover on storage. There was no contract covering storage and no time fixed for removal. There never was any demand by defendants on plaintiffs to remove the beans, until they had put plaintiffs in default by demanding removal of the beans they could not charge storage in the absence of a contract.

"Defendants are allowed \$49 against plaintiffs to be applied as a set-off against the judgment rendered in favor of plaintiffs for \$440."—20 Southern Rep. (2d) 732.



## Ceiling on Old Crop Rye

Grain & Feed Journals: It was our understanding that, not having acted early enough, the Office of Price Administration could not set a ceiling on rye grown in 1945. Does the 1946 ceiling affect the price of 1945 rye?—S. M. Chace.

Ans.: The O.P.A. has specifically ruled that "A sale or delivery of a lot of rye consisting entirely of rye of the 1945 crop, by a merchant or after June 1, 1946, is subject to the provisions of M.P.R. 604."

The M.P.R. 604 is the new ceiling order on rye prices effective June 1.

## Interpretations of New Rye Ceiling

The O.P.A. has announced the following interpretations under M.P.R. 604, the new rye ceiling:

Question—M.P.R. 604 was issued Nov. 30, 1945, and becomes effective June 1, 1946. If a merchandiser before June 1, 1946, agrees to sell rye for delivery on or after June 1, 1946, at a price in excess of the maximum price provided in the regulation for such sale and delivery, is he in violation of the regulation at any time prior to June 1, 1946?

Answer—No. The regulation applies only to transactions which take place on or after June 1, 1946. However, on June 1, 1946, the effective date, the regulation will cut across all existing contracts and no delivery of rye may be made on or after that date at a price in excess of the appropriate maximum price therein provided.

Question—A merchandiser has a lot of rye consisting in part of rye of the 1945 crop and in part of rye of the 1946 crop. Will a sale or delivery of the entire lot on or after June 1, 1946, be subject to the provisions of M.P.R. 604?

Answer—Yes.

Question—Will a sale or delivery of a lot of rye consisting entirely of rye of the 1945 crop by a merchandiser on or after June 1, 1946, be subject to the provisions of M.P.R. 604?

Answer—Yes.

## Corn Discounts Are Cumulative

The National Grain Trade Council has received the following digest of an interpretation recently issued by the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch of OPA under the signature of Johnathan B. Richards, Assistant General Counsel, and the date of Nov. 26:

"Food Products Regulation No. 2—Supplement 4

"Discounts. In determining discounts under Table I of Appendix A it is necessary to determine separately the discount applicable under subparagraph (1), and under subparagraph (2) (i) and under subparagraph (2) (ii) and then add the resulting figures. For example, if the corn being priced is sample grade with a moisture content of 19 per cent and carrying the notations 'weevily' and 'heating,' 4% cents must be deducted for moisture under subparagraph (1), 2 cents must be deducted under subparagraph (2) (i) for grading sample and 4 cents must be deducted under subparagraph (2) (ii) for the two notations of 'weevily' and 'heating' or a total deduction for discounts of 10% cents per bushel."

The following interpretation was issued under date of Nov. 21:

"Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 502

"Question: May a person sell as a commercial processor at the maximum prices provided in Section 12 as soon as he files the information specified in Section 8 (g) with OPA or must he wait until his filing has been specifically approved or 20 days have elapsed?

"Answer: A person who files with OPA in accordance with the requirements of Section 8 (g) 'registers' or has 'duly registered' within the meaning of this section and may thereafter sell as a commercial processor unless and until his registration has been disapproved by OPA.

"Question: If OPA disapproves such a registration is such disapproval retroactive?

"Answer: If such disapproval occurs within the 20 days mentioned in the last sentence of Section 8 (g), it is retroactive to the date of filing. If such disapproval occurs after the 20 day period it is not retroactive because the registration was automatically approved at the end of 20 days, subject only to specific subsequent disapproval by OPA."

CHICAGO, ILL.—The National Industrial Traffic League, meeting recently at the Palmer House, elected the following officers: Pres., Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, Tenn.; vice pres., A. H. Schwieter, Chicago; treas., R. W. Campbell, Chicago.

## Washington News

WAR POWERS expiring Dec. 31 were extended to June 30, 1946, in a bill passed by the House Dec. 3.

THE SOYBEAN order of Aug. 24, 1944, restricting purchase and use, has been terminated as of Nov. 30, 1945.

FLAXSEED of the 1946 crop will be supported by acreage payments or otherwise to make an average return to growers of \$3.60 per bushel, basis Minneapolis.

THE U.N.R.R.A. would be required to pay full parity prices for raw and processed agricultural commodities, under a bill introduced by Senator Thomas.

THE SUBSIDY on flour has been increased one and one-half cents per bushel of wheat used, and for December is 31.5 cents for all areas outside the Pacific Coast.

FURTHER hearings on the rule of the Chicago Board of Trade providing premiums for oats of superior quality are to be held by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

LIMITING transactions in butter and eggs for future delivery to persons owning the commodities is the purpose of a bill introduced by Senator Arthur Capper. The measure is believed to have little chance of enactment.

GRAIN alcohol plants owned by the government have been ordered closed. The reason is that it costs too much to make alcohol from grain, and to convert it into butadiene for rubber. The cost of butadiene from alcohol is 40 cents per pound, compared with 8 to 10 cents per pound from petroleum.

ADJUSTMENT of retail prices to reflect price increases allowed to manufacturers was recommended by the committee headed by Rep. Howard W. Smith, has been approved by resolution introduced by Rep. Fred A. Hartley and is now endorsed by the Domestic Distribution Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

ELMER THOMAS, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, has requested Chester Bowles, head of the O.P.A., to delay the effective date (June 1) of the new ceiling order on rye prices, and is holding hearings by his committee on the rye ceiling, and purchasing policies of the government. Thomas accused the OPA of using "subterfuge and sharp practice" to control prices on the 1945 rye crop. Under the law OPA could not set a ceiling on the 1945 crop because it did not give notice before the planting season.

STATE COMMISSIONERS of agriculture meeting at Washington have advocated that: "(1) All rules of commodity exchanges affecting futures trading, and as a consequence, farm prices, be required to be submitted to the commodity exchange authority for its approval or disapproval, the government be required to analyze such rules from the point of view of their effect upon the public interest. (2) The federal warehousing laws be strengthened to avoid complete domination of the grain marketing machinery by a few large elevator merchandisers who operate against the best interests of the farmers."

## O.P.A. Enforcement

CEDAR RAPIDS, NEB.—The Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. has been enjoined from purchasing corn at over-ceiling prices, and from selling ground corn at over ceiling prices. A payment of \$382.50 is called for, being two and one-half times the overcharges.

THE SUBSIDY payment on flour exported from Atlantic or Gulf ports remains at 18 cents per cwt until Nov. 15. On wheat ground east of the Rocky Mountains the subsidy was advanced from 26.5 to 33 cents per bus. Nov. 1.

PUBLIC debt is now \$1,872.00 per person, compared with \$12.36 at the beginning of World War I. The public debt on Sept. 30 was \$263,000,000,000.

## Passing of Paul Rutherford

Paul Cole Rutherford, 56, vice president of the Van Dusen Harrington Company died in his sleep at his home in Minneapolis Nov. 25.

Friends and business associates were shocked to learn of his sudden passing. He had been to the office as usual on Saturday apparently in good health. That afternoon he participated in a bowling tournament. In the early hours of Sunday morning, Mr. Rutherford died of coronary sclerosis.

He was a leader in Northwest grain circles during the major portion of his active business career of 38 years. He was noted for the Van Dusen Harrington Crop report which he edited each year during the growing season.

Born in Minneapolis in 1889, Mr. Rutherford, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford, graduated from Central high school, entering the grain business as a clerk for the Van Dusen Harrington Co. when he was only 18. In 1910 he became buyer and salesman. In 1916 he was promoted to department manager and had held the office of vice president since 1928.

Mr. Rutherford was chairman of the Minneapolis Terminal Elevator Ass'n and vice president of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n.

He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange and Duluth Board of Trade. He was a senior director of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Minneapolis and Lafayette Clubs.

Married in 1914, to Eva Kaye, he is survived by his wife; a sister, Miss Margaret E. Rutherford, and three daughters.

His untimely death seems to be especially tragic when he enjoyed life and people so much. He was generous with his time and affection and was well known and well liked by all who came in contact with him.

GAMMAEXANE is a new insecticide developed by Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain, and on certain insects said to be 5 to 15 times as powerful as D.D.T., while not dangerous to animals or men.



Paul Rutherford, Minneapolis, Minn., deceased



# Annual Convention of Western G&F Ass'n Has Record Attendance

The Western Grain and Feed Ass'n held its 46th annual convention Nov. 26, 27 at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia. Over 550 dealers attended.

PRES. LELAND C. MILLER, Cedar Rapids, presided at the opening session Monday morning. After extending the delegates a hearty welcome, he said:

## President Miller's Annual Address

I think there could be no better time to express the appreciation of the directors and members of our Association on the fine job Mark Thornburg has been doing since he became our Secretary.

I wonder how the grain and feed trade would have functioned, particularly during these war years, without a strong, efficient Association. To answer that question, let us review some of the Association's activities.

1. We all are regulated more or less by government agencies. Your Secretary has obtained early releases of regulations pertaining to your business; has either copied or secured copies and mailed them to members for their guidance; secured and published interpretations of these regulations and in general tried to keep us from being violators of Government regulations that we might not have known existed except for information mailed out from the Association. I wonder what confusion might have existed if each grain or feed dealer had been "on his own" in first securing copies of these regulations and understanding them after he received them. I believe this activity alone has justified your membership in the Association.

2. Briefly some of the other Association's efforts have been toward:

- (A) Distribution of not only state, but National information of interest to our members.
- (B) Representation at "Wage and Hours" conferences in an effort to keep the "area of production," re-definition from disturbing the normal wage and hour practices of our industry.
3. Securing for Iowa dealers their share of available box cars.
4. Consultation with various bodies toward the eventual enactment of an equitable tax law to replace the present antiquated Iowa law applying to Iowa grain dealers, more about which I hope will be presented in this convention.

These and many other things are what your Association has been doing, and now that the war is over the need for an Association has not passed. There will be problems for the grain and feed trade, as long as there is such an industry, that can be solved only as a group, or Association—not as individuals, and I think this point is fairly well accepted by the fact that we now have over 1000 members, the highest membership in the history of the Association.

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, Butler Welsh Grain Co., and V. P. of the Farm Crop Processing Corp., delivered a most interesting address on Industrial Utilization of Agricultural Surpluses. His paper is printed elsewhere in this issue.

F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, Minneapolis, Pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed the various plans, past and present, for handling grain surpluses, and stated that he was firm in the belief that ownership or merchandising of grain by government agencies should be avoided. Mr. Heffelfinger's address is will appear in December 12th issue.

R. C. BOOTH, Cedar Rapids, reported on the work of his committee to obtain equitable taxes on grain in country elevators.

PROF. P. E. MILLER, Director of Extension, University of Minnesota, in an address "Working Together in the Interest of the Live-

stock Producer," urged a close working relationship between feed dealers and their county agents.

## Monday Afternoon Session

HARRY SCHULTZ, Clinton, Chairman of the Grain Division, presided at the afternoon session.

HOWARD L. ROACH, Plainfield, Pres. American Soybean Ass'n, discussed "Soybeans for 1946." Mr. Roach's address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. W. H. PIERRE, Head Agronomy and Soil Division, Iowa State College, Ames, talked on "Building Iowa Soil." He discussed the loss of fertility by cropping, erosion and leaching, and outlined a sound soil management program describing the various fertilizers and application methods.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Exec. V. P. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered a "Report from Washington," a rousing address in which he described the next two years as years of decision for America, and urged the dealers to exercise their rights as citizens in expressing their views to their legislators.

## Business Meeting

PRES. MILLER presided at the business meeting.

SECY. MARK THORNBURG, after reading the minutes of the last meeting, expressed appreciation of the cooperation of the members and outlined the activities of the Ass'n in the past year. He announced the removal of the Ass'n to 432 Des Moines Building and a total membership of 1020, the largest in the history of the Ass'n.

A motion was passed authorizing the directors to increase annual dues.

## Resolutions Adopted

COLUMBUS HAYES, Mount Pleasant, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

1. It is hereby resolved that we petition our representatives and senators in Congress to insist that any legislation providing for a change in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 include the same exemption for country grain elevators as now in Section 13 (a) (10) of the Act.

### PLEDGE SUPPORT GWYNNE BILL

2. Be it resolved, that this association does pledge its support to House Resolution 2788, in so far as it offers protection to employers against unfair claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and where such employers have been previously held in compliance with a ruling or definition issued by the Administration, even though that ruling or definition later be changed.

### URGE CONGRESS CREATE INCREASED DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS

3. Be it resolved by the Western Grain & Feed Association, that it urge its representatives in Congress to turn their attention toward creation of increased demand for farm products rather than toward restriction of production and artificial price supports. We represent to them our belief that industrial use of farm products should be more energetically pressed, and that for the reconversion period at least, more attention should be given toward a better diet for the lower income groups through means of federal aid.

### SUGGEST GROUP MEETINGS

4. With the thought that a new year will probably bring many changes in laws and regu-

lations pertaining to our industry, and with the idea that group meetings are inductive to better feeling among the individual members, we suggest that such meetings be set up by the Secretary at such places and time as may be deemed advisable and that serious consideration be given to reestablishment of the annual feed school formerly held at Ames or Des Moines.

Other resolutions expressed appreciation to the officers of the association and speakers at the convention.

HUGH HALE, Royal, chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented the following to serve as directors for three years: Hugh Gordon, Marion; Howard Roach, Plainfield; Tudor Wilder, Cedar Rapids; W. H. Marriott, Sioux City; and Cash Cahill, Waterloo.

At a meeting of directors following the business session, the following officers were elected: President, Stanley Eales, Sioux City; V. P. and chairman grain division, John Nie, Mechanicsville; V. P. and chairman feed division, Art Nord, Creston; vice chairman feed division, Herman Jensen, Estherville; vice chairman grain division, Hugh Hale, Royal; Treas. A. E. Sargent, Des Moines; Exec. Secy., Mark Thornburg, Des Moines.

## The Annual Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the ballroom of the Fort Des Moines Hotel Monday evening. 520 delegates and guests enjoyed the sumptuous repast.

RAY B. BOWDEN served as toastmaster.

LT. COL. WHEELER MERRIAM, speaker of the evening, told of his experiences as head of reconnaissance with the "Hell on Wheels" 2nd Armored Div. in Sicily, France and Germany.

## Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. STANLEY EALES, Sioux City, presided at the Tuesday morning session.

HARRY LINN, Sec'y Agriculture, Iowa, told the dealers of the activities of his department.

P. S. SHEARER, Head Animal Husbandry Dept. Iowa State College, Ames, delivered a very enlightening paper, "Some Feed Problems for 1945-46," in which he gave some valuable ideas on feeding this year's wet corn. Mr. Shearer's address is published in the feedstuffs department of this issue.

DR. V. B. VANDERLOO, pres. Iowa Veterinary Medical Ass'n, discussed a "Veterinarian's Responsibility in Food Production," in which he urged that feed men and veterinarians work together in preaching and teaching better animals through preventative and corrective measures.

WALTER BERGER, Chief, Feed Division U. S. D. A., discussed feed supplies for 1946. His talk is quoted elsewhere in this issue.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

HERMAN JENSEN, Estherville, vice chairman Feed Division, presided at the closing session Tuesday afternoon.

DR. R. E. PHILLIPS, Acting Head Poultry Department, Iowa State College, reviewed the poultry industry in Iowa, discussed hybrid poultry and advised on flock maintenance.

HOMER I. HUNTINGTON, gen. mgr. Poultry and Egg National Board, Chicago, told of the operation of the Board in creating new demand for poultry and eggs.

DR. R. W. BETHKE, in charge of Nutritional Research, Ohio State University, delivered an address on recent nutritional developments. His address is printed in the feedstuffs department of this issue.

Adjourned sine die.

RYE FUTURES trading and holding limits have been reduced by the Commodity Exchange Administration from 2,000,000 to 500,000 bus. daily, effective Dec. 3. For several weeks past the open interest and the daily volume of trading has been decreasing.



# The Future of Soybeans

By HOWARD L. ROACH, President, American Soybean Ass'n Before Western G. & F. Ass'n

There is considerable speculation on the part of producers, processors, and consumers, about the future of soybeans in the United States, and while I am no prophet, and neither am I the son of a prophet, I shall try to give you the results of some of the progressive and conservative thinking on this subject that is being voiced today.

DURING THE WAR, our Federal Government felt it necessary to place a floor, or support price, under soybeans in order to encourage their production. The reason given for this action was the shortage of fats and oils caused by the termination of our imports of vegetable oil from the Orient. Soybeans are an oil seed crop. Therefore, it was decided by the War Food Administration that every effort should be made to encourage the growing of soybeans for oil. Many of you will remember the questions that were in the minds of soybean growers and processors as to what would be done with the soybean meal resulting from such a large acreage of beans. In fact, some soybean meal was allocated for fertilizer production three years ago this fall.

THE PRODUCERS responded to patriotic appeals by our Government, by the press, and by their Triple A Chairmen. Being insured of a floor price, the soybean acreage in Iowa increased from 709,000 acres which produced 14,180,000 bus. of beans in 1940 to 1,984,000 acres which produced 34,290,000 bus. in 1945. This was an increase of almost 300 per cent in acreage and an increase of 250 per cent in beans harvested. Instead of processors having to find a place to dispose of their meal, after the first few months of the soybean subsidy program there was a scarcity. I daresay there is not a feed man in this meeting today, that would not be glad to know where he could obtain a few extra tons of soybean meal to supply his trade.

The thinking now, on support prices, is not so much about encouraging the production of soybeans for their valuable oil content as it is to encourage production of soybean meal. It is the desire to encourage the production of soybeans in order that the livestock industry of the nation will be supplied with enough protein.

SOYBEAN MEAL has been the bargain protein feed throughout the war period. Many mixers have been forced to substitute other oil seeds and animal proteins with soybean meal until some rations on the market today are but glorified soybean meal. These same mixers have found that instead of deteriorating the quality of their mixed feed, they have improved it. Feed men and farmers have discovered that of all the protein feeds available for the different classes of livestock, soybean meal is the most versatile.

In the period before the war, the United States was a large importer of flax seed from South America. The flax seed was pressed in this country to supply our farmers with linseed oil and linseed oil meal. The oil chemists have now discovered new methods of processing soybean oil, until processed soybean oil is fully as good, and in some respects better than linseed oil. Every effort is being made by the Government to encourage flax production for 1946. However, due to low yields, climatic factors, and other reasons, we probably will never have the flax production nor the flax importation we once had. Some other oil seed crop will have to supply the drying oil and proteins that this grain once supplied. I need not tell you gentlemen how soybean meal can be substituted for linseed meal. You have learned that fact yourselves.

FOR MANY YEARS the acreage devoted to cotton in the United States has been on the

decline. This is due in part to the development of synthetic fibres which take the place of the cotton fibre. Expanded cotton acreage in other nations and areas able to grow cotton, has also been a big factor in our diminishing cotton acreage. Many experts predict we may see a further decline in cotton.

From the seeds of the cotton crop, we have obtained cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal. Soybean oil is now substituting in almost every case for cotton seed oil, and livestock men have learned that soybean meal can replace cotton seed meal in the animal rations.

You know how difficult it is to obtain cotton seed meal in Iowa this fall. We probably can except that soybean meal will have to supply the place occupied by cotton seed meal to a greater and greater extent in the future.

True it is, that with a decline in livestock, dairy, and poultry prices, the demand for protein feeds will not be so active. Many farmers have learned that the inclusion of protein in the rations of farm animals is a desirable and profitable practice, and even with a decline in live stock prices, there will not be a proportional decline in the demand for protein feeds. It is evident therefore, that some domestically produced oil seed crop will be required to supply the increased protein demand that has been stimulated during the war. Our farmers have become educated to the profitable practice of feeding a balanced ration.

Some criticism has been directed at soybean processors, feed mixers, and dealers by farmers, due to the fact that soybean meal has not been available in sufficient quantities to meet their demand. These farmers object that mixed feeds are offered in place of straight soybean meal, and they want soybean meal. They maintain that soybean meal is the main ingredient of much of the mixed feed offered them. It is true that the inclusion of other ingredients makes soybean meal a better feed, so is it true that macaroni and cheese is a better human food than either macaroni or cheese, but if we want cheese we want cheese not the combination. The producer of soybeans is not pleased when he sells his soybean crop to the local elevator and is unable to obtain soybean meal but is forced to buy mixed feeds when his demand is for soybean meal. Neither is the local elevator man who ships carloads of soybeans to processing plants pleased when he is unable to obtain soybean meal made from the beans he shipped. We have seen this fall, a comparatively large quantity of beans shipped out of the State of Iowa because the dealer could get a few more cents per bushel from some out-of-state source. He did not feel obligated to local processors because of his difficulty in obtaining soybean meal in the past, and had no assurance of obtaining soybean meal from the current crop.

While free trade between the various areas of our country is a fundamental business axiom, it would seem that corn belt processors, elevator men, livestock and soybean producers should get together to insure the livestock producers that adequate supplies of soybean meal will be available to feed the livestock of our farms.

It is by bringing to the farmer the realization that soybean meal is available when soybeans are grown on corn belt farms, that we can keep the farmer interested in growing soybeans. This will require cooperative effort to convince the soybean farmer that his product is essential to the welfare of our livestock industry. A program of cooperation is necessary if our processing capacity is to be utilized to anywhere near 100 per cent of capacity in the future.

It might be well to look at competing uses for soybean meal other than livestock feed. Research is constantly developing new uses for this important protein.

We have heard much in the past about the

use of soybean meal in plastics, but already better and cheaper material has been found for that purpose than the use of soybean meal. That is a use that has been outmoded by research. The horn button and accessories of your new car will not be made from soybean plastics. However, edible high and low flat soybean flour is constantly finding its way into various human food products and the amount of soybean meal going to this trade is constantly expanding. There are on the shelves of merchants now, fabrics manufactured from the protein of milk and intensive research is being carried on to utilize the protein of soybeans for similar synthetic fibres. In these days of astounding chemical legerdemain that have produced the atomic bomb, it is entirely possible and probable that the wool of the future will come from soybean fields rather than from the backs of bleating sheep.

THE ADHESIVE INDUSTRY has used soybean protein in greater and greater quantities for the production of casein glues until today it is standard practice to glue barns together rather than use nails. Everyone today knows what plywood is. Fifteen years ago it was a curiosity. New types of building material will create new demands for adhesives. The protein of soybeans will get its share of this new business.

The successful control of oil fires in our navy, which caused us so much loss at the beginning of the war, was brought about by the use of a product manufactured from soybeans. This material is now available to industry and part of the soybean crop will be used to extinguish the fires of the farm homestead.

Reconversion is today a popular word and well so. The laboratories and factories of industry are now busily engaged in developing new and better articles for the consumer and abundant sources of soybean oil and soybean meal are necessary in many of these processes. The American farmer can supply these raw materials through his soybean crop and when called upon will do so.

I am sure that we are wondering about the support price on soybeans for 1946. A meeting was held in Chicago two weeks ago at which were present representatives from the leading soybean growing states and also representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture. Support prices all the way from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bushel were mentioned. The American Soybean Association—after a careful survey of its membership—state that a support price of \$1.80 would reduce the 1946 acreage approximately 20 per cent under the 1945 acreage. The American Soybean Association further stated that producers would like to see the subsidy on food products eliminated. We feel that the consumer should pay for his food at the grocery store rather than through income tax deductions from his pay envelope. We are fearful that subsidies, if maintained, will be withdrawn when agricultural prices are in a downward trend. That would give the producer a very heavy jolt. We also are fearful of the sudden removal of all price ceilings. That could mean very drastic inflation. Therefore, our conclusion was that all price ceilings should be held somewhere near present levels, and that means a support price for soybeans of around \$1.80 per bushel. We feel, however, that there should not be a ceiling price on soybeans. Then, if price ceilings on labor and manufactured commodities are relaxed, we shall have the opportunity to share in the price advance if they take place.

Leaders in soybean growing areas expect to see some recession in soybean acreage as more land is put back to grass. Marginal land has been planted to soybeans, and this practice should be discouraged. Prices received for the harvested crop plays an important part in determining the crop planted. However, other factors such as crop rotation, weather, and time utilization also have their influence. Corn belt farmers have become acquainted with soybeans and will continue to be friendly with the crop.



# Domestic Utilization of Surpluses Can Solve our Farm Problems

By J. L. WELSH, Omaha, Neb., before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia.

Since the close of the War I find the one great question upon everyone's mind is "How is the ending of the war going to affect me?"

In the answer to that question lies the future of each of us as well as the future of the United States and the entire world.

The answer involves jobs for labor, investments, standards of living, farm prosperity and the possibilities of a successful industry. It also calls for a re-examination of our American way of life and for new plans that will preserve our American system of free enterprise. It calls for a new analysis of the relationship of our government to the individual and the relationship between agriculture, industry and labor, along with the charting of a new road into the future.

I think it is safe to say that none of us in the grain and feed trade have ever endorsed the philosophy of scarcity in farming—or in other words, paying the farmer not to produce. If there is to be a new course charted by our government for agriculture, certainly no one outside of the farmer himself should be more vitally interested than our grain and feed trade.

After 35 years in the grain business, where our first contact is with the farmer, I am firmly convinced that the major portion of prosperity must come from the farm. When the farmer is not prosperous neither are we in industry, in labor, or in the nation itself.

Not one of us is untouched by the great agricultural revolution that has taken place in the United States in the past few years. It has brought about the most amazing and greatest increase in farm production in all the history of the world.

**NEW WEALTH FROM FARM.**—When a farmer produces a bushel of grain, he produces "new wealth", and when that bushel of grain is processed by industry—again new wealth is created. It's the processing of these raw materials into finished goods that creates jobs and wages for labor. For example, when we produced a 3,000,000,000-bushel crop of corn in United States in 1944 and that corn sold for approximately \$1.00 per bu. to the farmer, we thereby created \$3,000,000,000 of new wealth.

We last year increased our production 23 per cent; and strangely enough, we did it on 5 per cent fewer seeded acres than in World War I. Of course, the reason for this is that the farmers have benefited by science and invention more than perhaps they themselves realize. They have benefited by better seed, such as hybrid seed corn; better machinery; better methods of soil preservation and by better means of preservation of sub-soil moisture, by contour farming and by irrigation.

There are almost 12 million fewer horses and mules on our farms and they have been replaced by upward of 2 million tractors. This switch from animals to machines has released more than 70 million acres of crop and pasture land from "feed for work stock" to "food for market." One man with a tractor today is farming an entire section of 640 acres of wheat land in our semi-arid territory of the West. A machine has been invented, and is now in use in the southern part of our country, that reduced the labor time from 20 to 25 hours per acre to 1/2 hour per acre.

**SURPLUSES NOT WANTED ABROAD.**—Several of the nations of western Europe have already taken steps to stop the flow of our surplus grain when lend-lease shipments from United States are over; except for essentials that are unobtainable elsewhere. So you see they do not want our surpluses and do not intend to permit us to dump them upon

their markets. Therefore, when we again produce surplus grains, we will find they are not wanted; cannot be sold or subsidized to any other nation in the world.

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH THRU CHEMISTRY** can find profitable uses for the surpluses at home. I believe we should produce every bushel of grain we can on every acre, consistent with the preservation of the soil.

I further realize that fuels, oils, plastics, fibres and alcohol from grain may now cost more than if they are derived from other products, such as petroleum, for instance; but this need not be true after a year or so of scientific research. What about a half century from now? How will the cost be counted then? Petroleum and coal are exhaustible products taken from Nature's Storehouse. Starch that is in grains is made from sunshine, air and water and there can be an *Ever-Increasing production* and an *inexhaustible Supply*.

**FEED CONSERVED IN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION.**—After we remove the starch from the grain in the form of Alcohol, of course, in the residue left (which has been largely wasted in the past) there remains *all of the food value* originally in the bushel of grain. Thru Research we have now learned to recover the entire value of the grain from residue in the 20# of High-Protein Feeds by dehydration. So we are able to hand back to the farmer all of the value in his original grain, plus the fact that it is cooked, mixed with yeast and barley malt and is actually a more valuable high-protein feed than was the original grain. Recovering the value of these by-products, thereby reducing the cost per gallon of the alcohol is the research that is necessary to lower the cost of grain alcohol in order that it may compete with that made from the by-products of other industries.

With the present known recovery methods and careful business management it is now possible to make 30 to 35% per gallon alcohol from \$1 per bu. grain. Since the major cost of the finished product is the cost of the raw materials you can see how, with a subsidy, or by the use of damaged grains that sell at severe discounts, it would be possible to sharply lower the cost.

**SYNTHETIC RUBBER.**—In the early and very critical part of this last war as much as 70 per cent of our synthetic rubber was made from grain alcohol. It is my opinion that there was no other means by which the production could have been expanded, except from grain.

Prior to the war our total consumption of alcohol in the United States was about 110 million gallons.

During the war this was stepped up to 625 million gallons in 1944 and it would have been around 725 million gallons in 1945. There is little doubt the winning of the war would have been at least greatly retarded had it not been for the synthetic rubber produced from grains thru which we were able to keep our army on wheels.

The United States is the greatest user of rubber in all the world. Pre-war we consumed approximately 600,000 tons annually. If we made this entire amount of rubber from grains, it would require about 200,000,000 bus. of grain per year; and that, in my opinion is more than the surplus grains produced yearly in our nation for the past 25 years.

**OMAHA ALCOHOL PLANT.**—Our alcohol plant at Omaha was a war industry, financed by the government at a cost of \$6,500,000. It was operated by a privately financed corporation that paid full taxes. Originally it was

planned to produce 50,000 gallons per day making it the second largest alcohol plant in the world under one roof. It greatly exceeded our rated capacity and our top production for one day was well over 90,000 gallons, which is more than a gallon a second for each second in a 24 hour day. Our plant consumed about 32,000 bus. of grain per day and during the past 2 years provided a market for many millions of bushels of damaged and immature grains that might have sold at much wider discounts or perhaps been destroyed. We even used some of your 90 per cent frost damaged wheat from Canada, and it produced good yields and good alcohol.

During the war most of our production of Alcohol went to Wheeling, West Va., where it was used for butadiene to make synthetic rubber. We were assigned 140 railroad tank cars that shuttled back and forth carrying about 8,000 gallons per car.

The Agriculture Millenium would not be far distant if the power and their rubber trees would come primarily from the very surpluses of farm production which in the past have been the millstone around the neck of agriculture.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

Wabash 46057 was leaking a stream of grain near the door Nov. 27 at Red Cloud, Neb.—Geo. Cunningham, Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Milwaukee 88942 was leaking a stream of grain Nov. 27 at end of the car, at Red Cloud, Neb.—Geo. Cunningham, Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

B. & O. 178363 passed thru Dorchester, Ill., Oct. 22 leaking soybeans in a steady stream on both sides at truck.—Orville Thode, mgr., Dorchester Co-op. Elevtr. Ass'n.

Milwaukee 711095 passed thru Paul, Neb., on the M.P.R.R. at 11:15 a. m., Sept. 1, leaking grain.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, by W. R. Stanley.

Penn 94223 passed thru Paul, Neb., at 8:30 a. m., Oct. 4, leaking yellow corn.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

C. & B. Q. 96761 passed thru Paul, Neb., at 10:45 a. m., Oct. 1, leaking yellow corn at door.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, by W. R. Stanley.

D., L. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

A., T. & S. F. 61163 went south thru Paul, Neb., at 4:15 p. m., Sept. 5, leaking oats very badly at corner.—Farmers Union Co-op., W. R. Stanley, mgr.

Penn 52700 going west thru Portsmouth, Ia., Aug. 7, had car door open and was leaking oats over grain doors.—F. W. Peterson, mgr., Community Elevators, Inc.

A., T. & S. F. 153947 passed thru New Albany, Ind., on the Southern Ry. at 4 p. m., Sept. 21, leaking a steady stream of barley at the grain door.—McDonald & Co.

Soo 38718 and P.M. 89061 on train No. 82 were leaking grain badly passing thru Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 13.—Bruce Edgar, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr. Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

B. & O. 17914, leaking oats and C. & N. 408133, leaking yellow corn, went thru Paul, Neb., on the M.P.R.R. at 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6. The C. N. was leaking at side and the B. & O. over trucks. Farmers Union Co-op., W. R. Stanley, mgr.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Selby, S. D., Dec. 6.—Box car condition much better lately. Have been able to ship out considerable grain lately and not so much being hauled from the farm at present. Expect more movement soon after the first of the year.—Selby Equity Union Exchange, A. M. Hoven, mgr.

St. Marys, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Mill has made shipments since May 2 of 75,000 sacks of meal averaging 100 lbs. The mill is the only two-unit system of dehydration in the Kaw Valley. It is said to market during the past season 125 carloads of meal. Alfalfa acreage has been boosted around St. Marys from 900 acres in 1943 to 3,000 acres.—G. M. H.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis this week are estimated at 184 cars compared to 129 cars a year ago. In Duluth, receipts are holding up very well with 272 cars received this week against 30 this time last year. According to our estimate, over 70 per cent of the marketable surplus of this year's Northwestern crop has already been disposed of.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Spokane, Wash.—Car inspections of wheat at the Spokane terminal during October amounted to 1,347 cars, bringing the total for the season to date to 6,775, against 5,550 a year ago. Trailing in the Pacific Northwest was Pasco with 820 cars followed by Portland with 742 and Seattle, 570. Inspections of Great Falls, Mont., totaled 1,030 for October and 6,523 for the season. Montana wheat inspections in Pacific Northwest since July 1 amounted to 1,640 carloads.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill.—The soybean movement continues to taper off, with country offerings practically nil. In southern areas where harvesting is not completed, operations have been at a standstill, but will be resumed as soon as the ground freezes so that combines can operate. Most processors report their bean inventories far below levels necessary to carry operations through the crushing season. Nothing but a continued tight protein meal situation is in sight for the coming months.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind.—Corn is still wet and moving very slowly. We haven't bought a car load so far that has tested below 20 per cent moisture and some of it up to 32 per cent. Mr. Creekmore, our cash grain man, just returned from several days' trip in northwestern Indiana. Dealers are buying corn right along and shipping it to the very first drier they can get to. We have only had one car in so far that was heating and sour and one that was heating a little in one end. The shipper knew it was in that condition. We have ordered our own houses to accumulate a car of corn in the ear then shell it and get it in a car and get it rolling as quick as possible. Truckers are doing quite a business, more than ever at this time of the year, buying wet corn for around 90¢ to \$1 a bu. and hauling it into southern Indiana and Kentucky. The large feeders are buying a good deal of corn and storing it in the ear.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 1.—Shortage of transportation and indifference on the part of the producer to market wheat until after the first of the year has made wheat very difficult to obtain at full ceiling price. The corn business continues to be stymied. Unfavorable weather for drying and harvesting the crop has shut off deliveries as well as offerings of surplus corn above crib room. The major portion of the crop must be picked mechanically as there are few horses and wagons left on farms. What little corn was harvested this week was husked by hand. Arrivals in the markets are practically all applied on previous contracts, consequently few cars are channeled into the spot market where eager buyers have been waiting so long, endeavoring to get supplies of corn. There is still considerable corn in the fields, and from all indications will be there for some time, which means heavy field loss.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—A report to the recent Dominion Provincial Agricultural conference estimated the carryover of wheat on Aug. 1, 1946, at 75 million bus.; oats, 25 million; barley, 32 million; rye, 1 million.

St. Marys, Kan.—Due to the boxcar shortage, the Farmers Union Elevator was compelled to close down for 24 hours recently. Corn receipts this season is about two-thirds of the movement of corn a year ago. This was the first shutdown experienced by the 26-year-old institution since 1921.—G. M. H.

Portland, Ore.—Nearly 2,000,000 bus. of wheat and 500,000 bus. of barley, the first since December, 1941, have been exported from Portland since October 4, 1945, according to records of Division of Grain Inspection. C. W. Wright, chief of the grain inspection division, advised that at the same time, the first inter-coastal shipments of wheat since 1941 were made in November. The Victory ship S. S. Billings carried 123,387 bus. of wheat consigned to Albany, N. Y. The last inspections on inter-coastal shipments were made in the final period of 1941 on 4,376 bus. of oats, shipped from Portland to Florida. Dec. 7, '41, eight or ten boats were either headed for loading in Portland or were in Columbia River. These were never loaded. Since that time there has been no ship movement except that handled on lend-lease. Loading of the new export movement is taking longer than in pre-war days. With the resumption of shipping thus far, it has required about a week to load a bulk cargo, against three or four days previously. It required two weeks to load the S. S. William Duane, which was entirely a sacked cargo. It was expected that loading would soon be back to normal.—F. K. H.

THE FLAX Institute of the United States will hold its annual meeting Dec. 1 at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 11, 12, 13. Convention of Farmers Union delegates and stockholders at St. Paul, Minn.

Dec. 12. Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Whiting, Stevens Point, Wis.

Dec. 12, 13. Mississippi Seedsmen Ass'n, Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Miss.

Jan. 8, 9. Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Neil House, Columbus, O.

Jan. 14, 15. American Dehydrators Ass'n, division of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 14, 15. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 16, 17. Oklahoma Seedsmen Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jan. 20. Executive Committee American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 21, 22. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo., Shirley Savoy Hotel.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 18, 19, 20. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

## C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 17, 1945, had completed 29,647 loans on 47,491,807 bus. of 1945 wheat in the amount of \$64,161,120.94. The average amount advanced was \$1.351 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 120,829 loans had been completed on 155,985,427 bus.

Loans by States follow:

States Origin	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif. ....	176,608	34,042	\$ 308,858.43
Colo. ....	561,806	1,018,727	2,187,208.11
Del. ....	.....	133,384	215,637.53
Idaho ....	577,361	2,880,233	4,425,935.72
Ill. ....	4,654	9,026	13,711.86
Ind. ....	.....	1,613	9,240.20
Iowa ....	393	31,235	45,737.41
Kan. ....	3,151,058	3,721,741	9,143,647.40
Ky. ....	.....	12,805	19,334.61
Md. ....	.....	185,844	300,348.88
Mich. ....	64,224	80,833	209,181.51
Minn. ....	186,726	352,174	754,275.26
Mo. ....	1,838	22,812	35,431.91
Mont. ....	978,567	722,740	2,142,788.53
Neb. ....	1,847,851	1,919,229	5,217,814.51
N. J. ....	.....	8,959	14,914.44
N. Mex. ....	15,777	32,970	67,654.20
N. Y. ....	.....	1,986	3,256.95
No. Car. ....	535	.....	856.00
N. Dak. ....	2,320,219	2,500,352	6,594,395.45
Ohio ....	31,600	332,632	551,998.04
Okla. ....	231,423	1,899,650	2,930,295.22
Ore. ....	891,738	5,126,642	8,096,090.17
Penn. ....	286	50,036	79,371.37
So. Dak. ....	2,389,006	739,644	4,263,174.28
Tenn. ....	.....	70,109	109,019.02
Tex. ....	201,761	1,483,543	2,332,796.76
Utah ....	152,521	101,991	315,554.37
Va. ....	.....	22,763	36,747.97
Wash. ....	850,989	9,371,935	13,285,844.06
Wyo. ....	300,568	33,719	444,000.97
Total ...	14,937,479	32,554,328	\$64,161,120.94

THE U.N.R.R.A. announced that 2,079,000 tons of supplies, worth \$530,000,000, have been shipped to liberated lands, about one-half being food.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,661	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 1.....	42,136	865	23,637	33,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,577	835	22,853	32,467	24,261
Mar. 17.....	40,003	901	22,853	52,347	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,028	778	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,328
Apr. 13.....	40,817	950	23,225	45,825	20,910
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,250	48,767	22,743
Apr. 28.....	39,766	1,064	24,441	48,227	21,902
May 5.....	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195
May 12.....	37,477	1,359	24,102	47,622	21,715
May 19.....	36,970	1,828	25,986	45,382	21,975
May 26.....	34,816	1,770	23,662	45,064	22,691
June 2.....	35,141	1,864	24,545	42,334	20,639
June 9.....	38,822	1,763	25,714	44,311	21,368
June 16.....	39,180	1,704	25,026	42,467	20,828
June 23.....	41,161	1,844	25,537	41,524	21,800
June 30.....	42,710	1,885	27,446	40,863	22,525
July 7.....	44,738	1,849	27,584	37,604	22,859
July 14.....	45,344	1,690	31,054	35,987	23,764
July 21.....	46,816	1,883	31,470	34,627	23,943
July 28.....	45,344	1,690	31,054	35,987	23,764
Aug. 4.....	46,816	1,883	31,470	34,627	23,943
Aug. 11.....	45,692	1,674	33,015	29,831	24,493
Aug. 18.....	49,791	1,526	36,124	27,303	24,457
Aug. 25.....	53,364	1,757	40,492	28,709	22,998
Aug. 31.....	56,859	1,916	42,728	28,002	24,007
Sept. 7.....	55,242	2,129	45,584	28,774	24,944
Sept. 14.....	55,112	2,300	49,618	30,566	25,520
Sept. 21.....	58,493	2,384	52,470	30,658	25,918
Sept. 28.....	59,919	2,391	54,125	29,880	26,128
Oct. 5.....	54,828	1,857	54,720	28,110	26,907
Oct. 12.....	54,771	1,617	56,326	23,940	27,404
Oct. 19.....	54,325	1,607	57,344	29,677	27,402
Oct. 26.....	56,616	1,661	60,839	30,123	28,453
Nov. 2.....	55,960	1,618	63,352	29,566	29,061
Nov. 9.....	57,445	1,580	63,119	29,453	29,133
Nov. 16.....	55,455	1,625	63,363	29,368	29,663
Nov. 23.....	48,735	1,492	63,126	25,355	20,008
Nov. 30.....	47,437	1,406	65,172	23,720	19,493
Dec. 7.....	45,889	1,409	64,801	23,045	19,433
Dec. 14.....	45,079	1,346	63,465	22,022	19,011
Dec. 21.....	44,201	1,305	62,746	19,135	19,104



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Selby, S. D., Dec. 6.—No snow here at present and moisture conditions not good. No fall rains.—Selby Equity Union Exchange, A. M. Hoven, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 1.—Winter wheat has benefited from the recent rains, and growing conditions generally are very satisfactory.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 17.—Wheat is looking as good as we ever saw it. It is short but green and a wonderful stand. Feed business is not any too good. Seed business is nil.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Little Rock, Ark.—County Agent Stanley D. Carpenter says a record breaking acreage of fall oats will be planted in Pulaski County. He predicted that the county's normal oat planting of 4,500 acres may be increased this season to probably 8,500 acres.—P. J. P.

Madras, Ore.—The drouth which has prevailed in Central Oregon region since last May was broken this week by rainfall amounting to .86 inch. Farmers are much relieved. Fall seeding is in full progress with the ground moistened to a depth of about five inches.—F. K. H.

Richmond, Va.—Reports from growers indicate a record harvest of 17,800,000 lbs. of thresher run lespezea seed in South Carolina, compared to 13,600,000 lbs. last year. Growers estimated 20 per cent will be lost in cleaning, indicating 14,200,000 lbs. of clean seed.—P. J. P.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 28.—From all reports there may be no buckwheat available later this season. Pancake mixers may then be compelled to wait for next year's harvest to secure supplies of buckwheat flour needed for their early fall production of pancake mix.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Topeka, Kan.—The 1945 crop of Kansas alfalfa seed was estimated at 196,000 bus., the second largest on record, on Nov. 18 by the Federal and State departments of agriculture. Lespezea seed production was placed at 27,600,000 lbs. and was expected to be at least one-fourth less than last year's record production.—P. J. P.

Boise, Ida.—Production of dry field and seed peas in Latah County, Ida., increased nearly four times in the past five years. The figures gleaned from a special farm survey showed production of 829,535 bags of peas in 1945, compared with only 186,008 in 1940. The number of farms growing peas increased from 295 to 668, and the acreage jumped from 20,116 to 70,029.—F. K. H.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—From all parts of Kansas come reports that rain is needed to put wheat prospects back where they were a month or so ago. Altho little damage has occurred to date, surface moisture has rapidly been depleted during the past few weeks, checking growth and development, and causing speculation as to how the crop will fare through the winter.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Washington C. H., O.—Popcorn acreage in Fayette County will be increased from 1,000 to 4,000 acres next year, due to good yields and top quality, it has been announced by Walter Thompson, representative of the Northwest Popcorn Co. of Delaware. Thirty popcorn growers raised a crop valued at \$100,000 during the last growing season. Plans also have been made to erect two large granaries for storing popcorn as soon as a suitable location has been secured.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—Lake County had a sample of airplane farming this fall, when a plane was hired to re-seed some burned over range land. Only 232 acres were covered out of about 8,000 acres burned, but this will provide an adequate test of the methods used. Ten pounds of seed per acre were sown consisting of half crested wheat grass, and the remainder fall rye, Nevada blue grass and Blue joint grass. Cost of seed per acre was \$1.10 and cost of the plane was \$1 an acre making \$2.10 in all, of which \$1.20 was recovered by the private owners in AAA payments.—F. K. H.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 26.—Wheat seedings were generally later than normal in the eastern two-thirds of the state due to the extremely dry fall. Little or no moisture has been received in this area since the wheat was planted and the soil is loose. Moisture is needed to sustain growth and pack the soil to reduce the danger of winter killing. Western Nebraska seedings were made at the normal planting dates and the moisture situation there has been more favorable. The growth of wheat in that area is satisfactory though not as much as normal in many localities.—Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—On account of the unfavorable climatic conditions which have prevailed this season, the area seeded to fall wheat and fall rye is much less than last year. Some of the earlier seeded fields are reported to be in fairly good condition, but much of the seeding, which was done later than usual, has suffered from too much moisture, and shows a rather poor appearance. The acreage planted to fall wheat was reduced sharply in most counties, and for the Province is expected to approximate only one-half that harvested this year.—S. S. H. Symons, Director, Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Boise, Ida., Nov. 25.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bureau of Agriculture Economics, have forecast an increase in the Idaho '45 dry bean crop to 1,665,000 bags. That is a hike of 22,000 bags over the October forecast. Field losses resulting from the extended rainy period in September and early October while beans were curing in the field apparently were not as heavy as had been expected. Quality of some beans was affected but most crops were harvested. Total crop is made up of 890,000 bags of Great Northern, 465,000 of garden seed variety, 190,000 bags of small reds, 84,000 bags of pintos, 24,000 bags of small white variety, and 12,000 bags of other edible varieties.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 29.—The new winter wheat crop generally is off to a promising start in most areas. Acreage is expected to show little change, with an increase in the Southwest being offset to some extent by decreases in other areas, particularly in some of the eastern soft winter wheat states. Subsoil moisture is mostly good, but reports of dry topsoil have been coming in from parts of Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and the far Northwest. It is still too early, of course, to have any definite ideas on the final outcome of the 1946 winter wheat crop. Good stands on a large acreage hold great hope for a big crop. On the other hand, some of the late planted fields, and areas where growth has been retarded by dry topsoil conditions might be severely set back by a winter of adverse weather.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

THE GRAIN committee of the Millers National Federation will meet at Chicago Nov. 15 to consider possible changes in the official grain standards of the United States.

## Grow More White Corn

Preliminary estimates just released by the Federal-State Department of Agricultural Statistics show that Nebraska produced only 23,492,000 bus. of white corn (9 per cent of the total crop) this year. A year ago 12 per cent of the crop (39,583,000 bus.) was white and in 1942 and 1943 white corn made up 14 per cent of the corn crop in the state.

Although there are several reasonable explanations for the decline in white corn acreage, the matter of preserving postwar industrial outlets for corn (either white or yellow) should not be overlooked. Mills and processing plants are finding it increasingly difficult to continue normal operations because of inadequate supplies of white corn. If white corn is not produced in sufficient quantities, plants must close down or change their operations. In either case Nebraska farmers and other corn producers would lose an important industrial outlet for millions of bushels of corn each year.

New white hybrids have now been produced which yield as much as the best yellow strains in southeast Nebraska. Other areas of the state have consistently produced white corn for many years. Where the crop can be grown successfully it seems likely that its production will continue to be profitable.—Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

## Flax Institute Meeting Well Attended

The flax Institute of the United States held a highly educational conference Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

The speakers agreed on the shortage of seed for crushing and the imperative need for linseed oil for new construction.

Growers will find the crop profitable under the support plan to run for five years or more.

The Institute will do all in its power to promote the expansion of the acreage devoted to flaxseed.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are Pres., H. L. Walster, Fargo, N. D.; vice-presidents, T. L. Daniels, H. L. Bolley, Fargo, N. D.; Val Wurtele, Minneapolis; and H. K. Hayes, St. Paul, Minn.; secy.-treas., W. M. Gilruth, Minneapolis.

Flax development committee: T. L. Daniels, chairman, Minneapolis; J. T. Culhane, vice-chairman, Minneapolis; Val Wurtele, Minneapolis; J. H. Gillen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. B. Coolidge, Jr., Cleveland, O.; A. M. Andreas, Minneapolis; J. A. Johansen, New York City, N. Y.; and E. J. Mitchell, secy., Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Edward J. Dies has been elected chairman of the board of the National Soybean processors Ass'n, while his assistant, R. G. Houghtlin, formerly of the Ralston Purina Co., succeeds him as pres.

THE U. N. R. R. A. reported Nov. 1 that it had purchased 354,829 tons of wheat in the United States for European relief in August, September and October. Purchase of 400,000 tons more this year is contemplated. Rye purchases in the United States amounted to 46,221 tons.

## Death of Wm. Hayton

William Hayton, 76, of Billings, Okla., died recently. He was born in England, and engaged in the grain business in 1895 at Pearson, Ia., removing to Billings in 1906.

In 1918 he sold his grain elevator, but re-engaged in the grain business in 1921, operating as Wm. Hayton & Son, his partner being his surviving son, Gordon. He served two terms as county commissioner of Noble County.

He had returned to England in 1901 to be married to Miss Mary Ann Pearson, who survives him.



Wm. Hayton, Billings, Okla., Deceased.



## Correcting Known Fire Hazards

Address given at Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n meeting by L. P. Dendel, assistant secretary, Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

One of the most difficult positions in which you can place the ordinary man on the street is to give him a badge of authority as a policeman or an inspector. Most individuals somehow lose their sense of balance and take particular delight in exercising what they call their authority, very frequently exceeding the authority that has been given them by their employer, just to satisfy their own ego. Now perhaps a certain percentage of the people that the inspector has to deal with can be scared into following the inspector's directions. In our own organization we have felt that more can be accomplished by attempting to educate the client as to why the inspectors' recommendations were important and should be carried out.

THE AVERAGE INSPECTOR or policeman wants always to be right and, therefore, believes it is a sin if he has to admit that he was ever in error. Frequently, when we sit down and talk with the client about our recommendations, we find that we are wrong. We find it much easier to admit the error and then proceed to work out the problem on the basis of actual facts. I learned this lesson early in my career as an inspector. I recall, during the early months I was with the company, making specifications for cement plaster to be applied to metal lath to fire proof a motor room which contained a brush type, direct current motor. The owner who had several elevators was a gruff type of individual who rather enjoyed trying to scare the wits out of salesmen who called on him from time to time. Our office received a telephone call from this gentleman stating that the cement plaster mixture which I had recommended would not stick to the metal lath, and Mr. Baker suggested that I call at this plant to see what could be done to straighten out the difficulty. Arriving there, I put on a pair of overalls and together with the mechanic tried to use the plaster according to the formula which I had prescribed. Of course, the idea of using the cement plaster was to make the wall fire resistive. However by experimentation we found, eventually, a mixture that would work and the mechanic agreed that he could now complete the job.

I reported back to the owner of the plant that my specifications had apparently been wrong and that correction had been made. His only reply was a couple of grunts. Much to my surprise within a week this gentleman wrote to Mr. Baker of our company, telling him that he guessed that Dendel was all right because he had admitted he was wrong. I immediately told Mr. Baker that I could see where I was going to be wrong a good many times in the future if that was going to help in getting along with our clients.

FOR YEARS we have been drilling into our inspectors the idea that all fire prevention suggestions must be discussed with the owner or manager before reporting them to our office, and that as our regular inspections only average about one each year it was necessary to teach the plant manager or operator what we had learned about fire prevention so that he could take care of the various deficiencies from time to time throughout the year when there was no inspector present to call the matter to his attention. We, therefore do not agree with the implication of the title in the program that "We Are Tough."

I used to think when I was on the road that I was a pretty good inspector, but it is my honest belief that the inspectors we now have in Michigan are rendering you a much more valuable service as inspectors than has ever been done in the 65 year's history of the com-

pany. It is very seldom that "we have to get tough" and threaten cancellation. Most of you appreciate that the recommendations made by our inspectors, are based upon conditions which under similar circumstances have caused fires in other plants.

MOST OF YOU know we have assisted materially in legislative matters, in which your association is interested, with particular reference to the sales tax, the use tax, workmen's compensation, and the new grain storage tax law. During the war we were of material assistance with your priorities and helped you to obtain electrical material and other equipment which you needed to carry on your operations. Frequently we are called upon for engineering advice regarding plant construction, most efficient arrangement of machinery and recently we had occasion to advise a miller regarding the maximum floor loading for a warehouse attached to a mill.

TO AVOID the chaotic conditions which occurred during the first World War, when the Government arranged to inspect all of the elevators and mills in the state, using in addition to our own inspectors, 60 insurance inspectors from other organizations, who were not familiar with mill and elevator hazards, we made an agreement with the Michigan State Police War Inspection Service at the start of World War II that we would inspect all the mills and elevators in the state through our own organization, without the assistance of any outside inspectors, giving them the privilege of following up the requirements made by our inspectors. We felt that this was definitely to your interest to keep out of your plants inspectors who had not had special training in mill and elevator fire hazards. Now that the war is over that connection has been discontinued and our requirements are being followed up directly from our office.

For many years we have been supplying specifications for the proper installation of electric wiring and equipment, so that your local electricians, many of whom were not familiar with power wiring, would be able to make a safe installation in your plant. We will very much appreciate your continuing to refer to us any changes you contemplate in your electrical equipment.

FOR YEARS we have maintained up-to-date surveys and appraisals of your plants, listing all machinery and equipment. Many of you would not know your present plant values for adequate insurance coverage without this information. These appraisals have also been used many times to correct your plant values in your audits and also in court cases regarding values. So far as we know, the mutuals insuring mills and elevators are the only insurance companies maintaining such appraisals.

WHEN THE V-BELT drive was introduced to mills and elevators we thought that many of our belt and bearing troubles would be eliminated. Unfortunately a considerable number of fires have developed from the fact that manufacturers and suppliers did not specify belts with sufficient capacity to provide the necessary factor of safety. When you drive a machine with a 10-h.p. gasoline engine, you know that 11 or 12 horsepower of belt capacity is all that you need, because the engine can not develop more than 10 h.p. An electric motor, however, is an automatic machine up to certain limits and a 5-h.p. motor may, under certain circumstances of overload, pull from 12 to 15 horsepower. Therefore, if you have a choke on a machine which is being driven with V-belts by an electric motor, unless the belts have sufficient capacity to stall the motor and kick out the overload device in the starter, you will probably burn up the V-belts. Most of the suppliers are now providing V-belts with factors of safety in accordance with our recommendations. We still have some of the old installations that need remodeling to provide the necessary factor of safety and we want to assure you that it is very much to your interest to follow out our recommendations on these

drives. When purchasing new V-belt drives we suggest you question the salesman as to whether or not he is supplying these drives in accordance with our recommendations.

THE MAGAZINE STOVE, which if allowed to operate with the draft open for any length of time becomes a veritable blast furnace, needs a 4-foot clearance between the stove and any surrounding combustible material. In several instances even 4 feet has not proven to be enough. The use of the barometric damper, which is now being supplied by companies making these stoves, is of some assistance. Recently we have learned of a thermostat which can be used to regulate the draft on this stove, and as soon as we get the complete information we will put out a bulletin on this subject. This thermostat will not only minimize the fire hazard in connection with this stove but will save a considerable amount of fuel.

Perhaps one of the services you know the least about is our work with the machinery manufacturers to supply equipment with the least fire hazard. Our early efforts to provide fire resistive enclosures brought about the development of the fully enclosed motor. Likewise we promoted the relay type of motor protection instead of fuses. We developed a method of preventing the back fire hazard on gasoline engines which saved many thousands of dollars in fire loss. We have worked with the manufacturers on the development of tramp iron separators and now have the full endorsement of several V-belt manufacturers on our program of adequate safety factors for mill and elevator drives. This effort tends to correct the trouble at its source and is an operating benefit to you as well as a hazard reducer.

Frequently we get the criticism from a policyholder that the inspector has to make a long list of recommendations to hold his job. I assure you that this is untrue. It is my job in the office to review these inspectors' reports and I am certainly well pleased when a report comes in stating there are no fire prevention recommendations. That is an indication that the inspectors who called at that plant previously have sold their fire prevention ideas to the plant manager or owner who is now automatically using his best efforts to minimize the fire hazards. All realize that being a mutual company the cost of your insurance is dependent upon the losses and the only way we can keep mutual insurance for flour mills and grain elevators at its present low cost is by your cooperation in seeing to it that no fire occurs in your plant.

## The Dangers of Forecasting

The so-called International Wheat Committee recently made a statement from London that there will be insufficient wheat in the whole world to supply all the needs of the hungry people in Europe and Asia this coming winter. This is the same International Wheat Committee, it will be remembered, which a few years ago told us all that the world had a burdensome surplus of wheat that could never be reduced unless some drastic means were taken, and the drastic means they suggested was for all exporting countries to reduce acreage by 15 per cent, to have their acreage and production controlled and quotas set on their exports. Fortunately for the world, farmers paid no attention to this advice and continued to produce wheat as usual.

All the wheat was needed; and now this same committee is obliged to tell us that there is not even enough wheat to fill the needs of all the hungry people. How little, it seems, one can depend on forecasting by human beings. Actually no one knows what will occur in the future. There is one thing, however, we can always do, and be sure we are doing right, which is to make this earth produce all the food it can, and then to see to it that this food is made available to those who are hungry; at least our conscience is clear when we have done that much.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Springdale, Ark.—Louie Heerwagen has enlarged his plant by construction of an additional building. He specializes in poultry feeds, and handles all classes of feeds and flour.

Newport, Ark.—Marvin Baird of the Baird Feed Co. plans to build an elevator and another structure beside his new building that recently was completed and is now in use.

Gibson (Jonesboro p.o.), Ark.—Everett Beard sustained two broken fingers on his right hand when a piece of iron fell on him while he was working on the rice drying plant near here.—J. J. P.

Parkin, Ark.—The Parkin Products Co.-op. has been incorporated; to market, process and store agricultural products. Authorized capital stock, \$210,000, p. v., \$100 per share. Incorporators are W. S. Simpson, F. E. Brenner, C. F. Stewart, A. J. Tipler, O. C. Howser, Guy Leasenberry, J. E. Fitzgerald and J. C. Cherry.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Dixon, Cal.—W. J. Weyand has sold the California Mealalfa Co. to A. H. Aschewman and associates of San Francisco. Mr. Weyand retains the dehydrator plant.

Calexico, Cal.—Imperial Mills, Inc., will operate an alfalfa dehydrating plant here, newly constructed. Besides dehydrating alfalfa, it is planned to produce alfalfa meal.

Van Nuys, Cal.—Ray Orton recently sold his feed plant to L. W. Lewis, nutritional biochemist, and Lewis Newby, who are partners in the Lacto-Yeast Co. They plan the manufacture of scientific feeds.

San Jose, Cal.—A large warehouse and its contents owned by Bachrodt & Co., burned recently with a loss estimated at \$25,000. A. L. Bachrodt, owner of the feed, fuel and fertilizer company, is a former manager of the Pitt Mill & Elvtr. Co., Lovelock, Nev., and is now president of the company.

Van Nuys, Cal.—The Fernando Milling & Supply Co. plant on Van Nuys Blvd., was sold recently by the California Trust Co., executor of the estate of G. G. Steere, to a group of business men headed by Arthur Daniels. Name of the firm has been changed to the Fernando Feed & Milling Co. Ralph E. Shlukbier, who has been connected with the Fernando establishment almost continuously since 1924, was appointed general manager by the new owners.

## CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., is building a plant at West Toronto to increase grain capacity.

Toronto, Ont.—The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Toronto section, met here Nov. 23, enjoying a tour thru Victory Mills, Ltd.'s new oil processing plant and dinner at the Walker House.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Elvtr. Co. net profit for the year ending July 31, 1945, amounted to \$246,191, as against \$279,352 a year ago. Working capital was slightly down at \$1,024,461 compared with \$1,197,769.

Ottawa, Ont.—Recommendation that wheat planting in Canada be stepped up to 26 million acres from the 23,414,000 acres, which farmers have so far indicated they intend to plant, have been made by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. L. Welsh, partner and general manager of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., was guest speaker of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba and the Canadian Wheat Board here recently. His subject was "Industrial Uses of Surplus Grain."

Fort William, Ont.—Fifteen temporary grain storage bins at the head of the lakes are to be dismantled within the next eight months. They were built in 1941 as a war measure to store western grain crops. The annex of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., which was 650x150 ft., with a capacity of 2,500,000 bus., and the annex of N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., which was 400x200 ft. with a capacity of 2,000,000 bus., have been sold and are being dismantled by the Rosen Engineering & Const. Co.

## COLORADO

La Junta, Colo.—The La Junta Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently lost \$100 in cash and a number of small items to thieves who visited the elevator on two successive nights. They gained entrance by climbing to the roof.

Holly, Colo.—The Southeastern Colorado Co-op., E. L. Graham, manager, is building a 100,000-bus. concrete elevator. An interesting engineering problem is involved, as at the location it is only about 4 ft. to water level. However, it is believed the problem is satisfactorily solved, and work is progressing by Chalmers & Borton. The plans also call for an office and new scale.—W. H. C.

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has committed itself to an extensive building program for the coming year. It let contract to Lee Davis for construction of an elevator west of the present 125,000-bu. structure, which houses the office. On the east side of the street adjoining the old Equity Elevator which the Farmers owns, will be built a feed plant and warehouse.

## ILLINOIS

Waverly, Ill.—The Whalen Grain Co.'s elevator, under process of construction since June 14, went into operation in November when its first load of soybeans was taken in.

Glasford, Ill.—Harry Brunings recently sold the Glasford Grain & Milling Co., including mill and elevator, to Chas. G. Powell of Mapleton, who has taken charge of the business.

White Hall, Ill.—Merrill Kesinger, who owns and operates the White Hall Feed Store, is enclosing the present building with a new structure and will add new machinery.—P. J. P.

Farmer City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator and real estate attached was sold at public auction recently, to Louis West of Colfax, who will move here and operate the business.

Ipava, Ill.—The Ipava Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator and soybean processing plant on a five acre tract of ground east of here. A Burlington railroad switch tract will service the plant.

Windsor, Ill.—We recently completed construction of our concrete grain bin which we hope will help us to avoid shutdowns like we have had during the rush of harvest. The circular building is 25x74 ft and has a capacity of 26,640 bus. It was built by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Munson Bros. Grain & Coal Co.

Troy, Ill.—Lester Bohenstiehl, who has been a country salesman for the Madison County Service Co. for a number of years, has resigned and moved to the farm of his parents, west of Troy.—P. J. P.

Quincy, Ill.—The West Quincy Elvtr. Co., is building a 60,000-bu. elevator to replace the structure that burned in 1943. A storage shed 50x100 ft. has been built of heavy, native-cut timber to be used for storage.

Oakdale, Ill.—The elevator owned by the Sauer Milling Co. of Evansville and managed by Harry Osborn was entered the night of November 18, a sum of money and a shotgun, rifle, radio and clock being stolen.—P. J. P.

Philadelphia, Ill.—Sparks flying out of a coburner at the elevator of the Farmers' Co-operative Co. started a fire that destroyed the store of the company Nov. 16. A small building used for feed storage also burned.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Ill.—We have purchased the Bethany plant of O. W. Livergood & Co. and are operating it along with our present plant. We also have taken over the coal business formerly owned by Livergood Co.—Bethany Grain Co.

Plano, Ill.—Lawrence Vilmin has succeeded Paul Pratt as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator. He has been elevator man for the company since its organization. Mr. Pratt resigned, having purchased the D. O. Holser Grain Co. at Walkerton, Ind.

Arthur, Ill.—Clyde E. Robb, formerly with Assumption (Ill.) Elvtr. Co. and recently discharged from the armed forces after four years' service, two overseas, is manager of the Agee Grain Co., formerly the Davis Grain Co. which was purchased Oct. 1 by Coy Agee.

Peoria, Ill.—Homer H. Dewey, Jr., recently was elected to membership in the Peoria Board of Trade. Mr. Dewey was a first lieutenant in the armed forces and recently returned from 42 months overseas in the European theatre. He now is connected with his father, H. H. Dewey, Sr., who is president of W. W. Dewey & Sons, with headquarters in the Peoria Board of Trade.—J. L. W.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Ralph Turner has resigned as manager of the Montgomery Service Co. and will be district field agent of the Illinois Farm Supply Co. Turner, who came here last February from Waterloo, organized the two newly acquired elevators at Butler and Farmersville, which are doing extensive business as grain buying centers and retailing feeds and fertilizers.—P. J. P.

Hume, Ill.—Decker & Graham have constructed two concrete stave storage silos at their local plant, adding 30,000 bus. to their storage capacity. They also will install immediately two 40-ft. deck 40-ton scales, one at Hume and one at Brocton. Last month Decker & Graham purchased five elevators from the Brocton Elvtr. Co. They now operate seven county stations in Edgar and Douglas Counties.—T. E. D.

Centralfia, Ill.—The Ranch-Way Mills opened for business recently in the building formerly occupied by the Kaiser Flour Mill. John W. Cripe of Kankakee, Ill., is the general manager and co-partner in the new firm. He formerly was general manager of a soybean processing plant at Wooster, O. The mill, which has been closed for the last four years, has been equipped with modern grinding and feed mixing equipment. Mr. Cripe said he will manufacture a full line of livestock, poultry, dog and rabbit feeds.—P. J. P.



Patoka, Ill.—The Patoka Grain Elevator was entered and robbed the night of November 24. Five other business concerns were burglarized and almost \$600 in loot was secured.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—Robt. C. Doake, 62, retired grain dealer, died Nov. 22 at his home of a heart ailment. Mr. Doake was co-owner of the former Chapman-Doake Co., which was one of the city's oldest firms. The company gave up its business in 1935 after its mill and warehouse burned, and dissolved in 1942. The business now is carried on by Mrs. R. W. Chapman under the name of the Chapman Feed Co. Mr. Doake left an estate of \$130,000, to be shared equally by two daughters.—P. J. P.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Trading in oats futures on the Board of Trade since Nov. 13 has been conducted in the former rye pit, and trading in rye in the former oats pit.

The Chicago Feed Club at its dinner meeting Nov. 16 amended its bylaws to provide for honorary memberships and voted W. H. Radke the number one honorary member.

The Bengel Milling Co., has been organized to buy, handle, store, sell and deal in grain, flour, feed meal and all other products that may be manufactured from farm products of all kinds. Incorporators, Vernon Misch, William C. Brooks, Allen Johnson.

Chicago Chapter of S.O.E.S. will give its annual Christmas Stag Party Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at the Hotel Morrison, Room 440. Buffet dinner, with turkey and trimmings. Reservations are necessary. Make them with Chas. Harbin, 175 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

W. L. Dickinson has become associated with the Doyle & Dickinson Co., brokers in feeds, grains and vegetable oils, Board of Trade Bldg. He formerly was connected with the Glidden Co., Chicago, for about 11 years as sales manager, and will handle oils and fats in his new connection.

Adolph H. Hertz, 88, a member of the Board of Trade for 65 years and who was the oldest member of the Board, died Nov. 24 of a cerebral hemorrhage. After he came to Chicago from New York in 1880, Mr. Hertz seldom missed a trading day in the corn and wheat pits. He was known on the floor as "Uncle Adolph." He served as a member of the grain appeals committee in 1934 under appointment of the late Gov. Horner. Interment was in New York.

#### INDIANA

Vincennes, Ind.—John V. Griggs, 89, operator of a grain elevator and feed mill here, died recently.

Greencastle, Ind.—The Poor-Miller Elevator recently installed a new electric truck hoist.—H. H. H.

Clayton, Ind.—The new concrete grain storage facilities of the F. W. Blanton Elevator is ready for use.—H. H. H.

Walkerton, Ind.—Paul Pratt, of Plano, Ill., recently purchased the D. I. Holser Grain Co. and will take possession of the business about Jan. 1.

South Bend, Ind.—The South Bend Elvtr. Co. is building a two-story \$4,000 cement block building for a grain drier, R. K. Virgil, owner, announced.

South Bend, Ind.—The St. Joseph County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has bought a 92-acre farm near here, where it plans to erect a grain elevator, feed grinding mill, and general building.

Lincoln, Ind.—Frank Cripe, 69, a grain dealer in Lincoln, Onward and Peru, Ind., for many years, died at his home in Waverly, Ind., recently and the body was taken to Walter, Ind., for burial.—W. B. C.

Richmond, Ind.—Young's Feed Co., is building a large custom feed mill at 8th and G Sts. Equipment is going in under the guidance of the Mill Mutual Ins. Co., to eliminate all possible hazards.—H. H. H.

Avon (Plainfield, p.o.), Ind.—Bernard Bradley of Bridgeport has purchased five acres of ground located along the railroad southeast of Avon where he plans to erect an elevator, warehouse and feed mill. He will build the feed mill and warehouse first, and by next wheat harvest plans to have his full plant in operation. The elevator will be equipped with modern machinery and Mr. Bradley will buy all kinds of grain.

#### IOWA

Rake, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator is installing a corn drier.

Lamoni, Ia.—John Fletcher has purchased the Hyde & Vredenburg Mill.

Holland, Ia.—Geo. Schmidt has been appointed general foreman of the Grain Co.

Moorhead, Ia.—Earl Miller of Castana has purchased the grain elevator from the Bruce Wallace estate. L. Hieber of Castana will manage the business.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Boeke Feed Co., has let a contract to Garmar & Stiles to remodel the Iowa Seed Co. building which the feed firm recently purchased.

Bedford, Ia.—The Elifrits Feed & Grain Co. celebrated the opening of its new place of business recently with open house, serving all who attended coffee and doughnuts.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—S. Sgt. Weert K. Huisman, recently separated from the army after serving in the European theatre, has purchased the feed grinding business from J. E. Van Hove and is operating it.

Bridgewater, Ia.—The office of F. D. Gipple was broken into recently, the thieves rifled the safe, left unlocked, but nothing of value was taken, Mr. Gipple reported. Entrance was gained by prying open an office window.

Laurel, Ia.—Fire recently destroyed an old store building used for seed storage here, estimated loss, \$7,500. The two-story frame, iron-clad building was owned by R. E. Lindquist. Dwaine Paul, local grain dealer, lost about 400 bus. of wheat, 1,400 bus. of rye and a cleaning mill, his loss estimated at about \$5,000, insured. Defective wiring is believed to have caused the fire.—O. E. J.

Pomeroy, Ia.—O. C. Wickey, who has been manager of the Co-op. Grain Co., for the past 32 years, resigned recently, and Bernard Dtreit, an employee of the company for several years, has succeeded him as manager of the elevator. Mr. Wickey retired because of failing eyesight.

Hawarden, Ia.—Starting Jan. 1 we will go under our new name, Hawarden Feed Mill. Our business will remain buying of grains, feed manufacturing and custom grinding, making base mix for the eastern buyers. Recently we sold our retail feed and seed store, operated as the Northwest Iowa Seed Co.—Hawarden Feed Mill, G. Keizer, prop.

Clinton, Ia.—Pillsbury Feed Mills' \$500,000 storage elevator of 1,100,000 bus. soybean capacity, construction of which started late in July, 1944, has been completed and placed in operation. The large plant has 44 storage tanks, each 17 ft. in diameter and 110 ft. high and are topped by a head house that brings total height of the elevator to 175 ft.

Odebolt, Ia.—Manly, Inc., of Kansas City has purchased the Albert Dickinson Elevator Co. property, leased and operated by L. P. Beck and Harry Swanson as the Sac County Trading Co., during the past few years. The new owner is operating the plant with C. P. McConnell of Lake View as manager. It will deal exclusively in popcorn processing.

Dow City, Ia.—The Taylor Grain Co., of Omaha, who operates the present elevator on the I. C. railroad right-of-way, has purchased the building site of the proposed elevator of the Dow City Elvtr. Co., organized and incorporated by residents of the community about a year ago. The sale included stock and all the assets of the proposed new organization.

Beaman, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Elliott have been employed as manager and bookkeeper of the Beaman Co-op. Co., succeeding J. O. Stout of Grundy Center, and Mrs. Richard Vint. Mr. Elliott is a returned service man, having served with the Seabees in the Pacific for three years. Mrs. Elliott has been employed as bookkeeper at the Farmers Elevator at Green Mountain for the past two years.—O. E. J.

Sioux City, Ia.—Representatives of 40 farmers elevators in this area attended a district meeting here Nov. 16, at the Marion Hotel. Don E. Edison of Fort Dodge, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa was in charge of the session. A round table discussion of co-operatives' problems featured the meeting, which opened with dinner at 6 p.m. Oscar Heline, of Marcus, pres. of the Ass'n, and Milford Beeghly of Pierson, a director, were in attendance.

New Hampton, Ia.—G. A. Ward, local trucker and grain dealer, was freed from embezzlement charges filed at Charles City last summer when Judge M. H. Kepler ordered the charges dropped. It was pointed out that about 70 bus. of soybeans he was alleged to have embezzled from a Charles City elevator, had been stored in a New Hampton elevator while he completed other hauling. The soybeans were returned to Charles City when the other hauling was completed.

Washington, Ia.—The Honeymead Products Co. soybean plant has been purchased by Jos. Sinaiko of Cedar Rapids, a pioneer in the soybean development business and a large operator in the industry. Associated with him is his partner, I. D. Sinaiko of Springfield, Ill., also prominent in the soybean business. S. H. Burchfield, manager of the local plant, will continue in that capacity with the new owners. He stated the Honeymead name will continue to be used in connection with the company's products. Mr. Sinaiko formerly owned the Iowa Milling Co. plant at Cedar Rapids, which was sold to Cargill, Inc. He has a plant at Decatur, Ill., and also has owned the Soya Products Co., at Fairfield which has just been sold to a Wisconsin firm. Expansion of the local plant as projected by the Honeymead So. will go ahead as planned.

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Rock Valley, Ia.—Chas. Henningfield had both legs broken, both ankles dislocated when a 5-ft. bank of the foundation to the Farmers Elevator's new corn drier caved in on him while he was working. Vibration from a passing train caused the cave-in. He was removed to the Sacred Heart Hospital. Flying dirt completely covered Wm. Juffer of Alton, another worker, but he escaped with no serious injuries. The new corn drier is being constructed on the east side of the former Coert Elevator.

Denison, Ia.—A 48x8 ft., 12 ft. high corn crib is being built by Geo. A. Schultz on land leased from the Chamber of Commerce. With this as a nucleus, Mr. Schultz plans to build a modern popcorn processing plant just as soon as materials are available. The crib being constructed with another one to follow shortly will be used to store popcorn he has from this year's crop. The cleaning and processing plant he proposes to build will be 48x24 ft. with an elevator 18x20 ft., 30 ft. high. A drying plant may be built later.

## KANSAS

Leoti, Kan.—High winds recently damaged the elevator of McClimans & Logan.

Hoisington, Kan.—The Barret Grain Co. is installing a new dial beam truck scale.—W. H. C.

Belmont, Kan.—The Emporia Soybean Mills recently put a new cupola on their big elevator near the Katy tracks.—G. M. H.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. reported its property sustained some damage from recent high winds.

Glasco, Kan.—Earl Plush of the Glasco Mill & Elevator Co., has been elected president of the Glasco Lions Club for next year.—P. J. P.

Iola, Kan.—D. A. McDonald resigned as finance commissioner due to the increasing demands of his own business, the Iola Milling Co.

Russell, Kan.—Willis Harbaugh, grain, hay and feed dealer, is building a \$5,000 building to house his business. The new building will be 100x40 feet.—G. M. H.

Great Bend, Kan.—Kurt Zutavern, truckload grain buyers for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., is in a serious condition at St. Rose Hospital, suffering from stomach ulcers.

Argonia, Kan.—I have purchased two elevators at Argonia and one at Albion, Kan., from the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.—Moore Grain Co., R. C. Moore.

Salina, Kan.—Miss Katherine Susan Crosby, who is employed at the Lynch Grain Co. and J. Bertram Morgenson, a chemist with the Shellabarger Mill, were married Nov. 14.—G. M. H.

Ste. Francis, Kan.—The Equity Union Exchange is planning to build a 225,000-bu. elevator, to be completed in time to handle the next crop, John M. Zimbelman, president of the company, stated.

Quinter, Kan.—A combined warehouse and office is being built by the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. on the south side of its elevator. A driveway with new scale will be installed and new machinery installed in the elevator.

Garden City, Kan.—Pete Ratzlaff, 61, who was employed by the Western Terminal Elevator Co., died in a local hospital on Nov. 17 of injuries received a few days earlier when he walked into the path of a motor car.—G. M. H.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—A truckload of 7,900 gals. of blackstrap molasses being loaded from a railroad car into the P. K. Stauffer Grain Co.'s tank recently, spilled over the street for the space of about a block when the tank broke.—I. D. A.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Frank Rybinski, 57, employed as night maintenance man at the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. plant, was killed instantly Nov. 17 when his left arm became entangled in a belt which threw him to the floor fracturing his skull.—I. D. A.

Gorham, Kan.—Farmers Grain & Merc. Co. raised its elevator head house to make room for a new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Sales, new direct head drive and a new belt and cups. Plans are in the making for more storage room when building material is again available.—F. E. Nowak, mgr.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Carl Fitzgerald of the Arkansas City Co-operative Milk Ass'n., said his firm was contemplating a number of improvements and expansions, including the expansion of its feed mill 200 per cent, with new power units, grinders and elevators. A new building, new equipment and a new refrigeration system also is a part of the program.—P. J. P.

Kiowa, Kan.—The O. K. Co-operative Grain Co., will build a 100,000 bu. concrete and steel grain elevator on the site of two old elevators owned by the company which are being razed, located on the Missouri Pacific trackage. The company owns a large elevator on the Santa Fe, and this, together with the new plant, will give the concern storage for 205,000 bu. in modern elevators.—G. M. H.

Mentor, Kan.—Edwin Johnson and his son, Kenneth, the latter of Salina, have taken possession of the J. B. Major grain elevator and store, purchased by Mr. Johnson in a deal in which Mr. Major takes possession of the Johnson farm near Gypsum. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson will move to Salina and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Johnson will move here. Mr. Major is moving to his newly acquired farm.

Kanorado, Kan.—The Kanorado Co-operative Ass'n will build a 100,000-bu. elevator, work to start at once following placing of construction contract. It is hoped to have the elevator completed and machinery installed by next July in time to handle the 1946 crop. Installation of a roller mill and feed mixer for custom feed grinding and mixing also is contemplated. A heavy duty truck scale will be installed in connection with the new building.

Grove (Silver Lake p.o.), Kan.—The Merillat Elevator, which contained 9,000 bu. of corn, burned Nov. 20, with an estimated loss of \$20,000, according to George W. Merillat, owner and operator. The fire spread so quickly through the dry timbers that volunteers and the Rossville fire department were powerless to save the structure. No one was at the elevator when the fire started. Sparks from a nearby locomotive are given as cause.—G. M. H.

Elkhart, Kan.—Instead of the 100,000-bu. elevator first planned to be built, the Co-operative Equity Exchange here will erect a modern elevator of 225,000 bus. capacity. At a recent meeting the stockholders of the company voted for the larger elevator. The cost of the structure will be around \$85,000, Gale Cochran, manager, said. The new plant, which will be completed next summer, will consist of eight overhead bins, six interstate bins and eight grain tanks. The elevator head will stand 120 ft. high. The new plant will be built at the site of the old Elkhart mill, purchased from J. E. Heintz. The present elevator buildings will be sold.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Ministerial Ass'n made a personal solicitation of funds for a carload of wheat shipped from this city the day following Thanksgiving to help the starving people of Europe. A large carload, 1,942 bus., all No. 1 wheat, was billed out Nov. 13 from the Whiteside (Kan.) Co-op. Equity elevator, bound for Baltimore where it was to be lodged aboard ship to be taken to Holland for distribution to hungry and destitute people. The wheat was donated by 75 Rena County persons, mostly farmers from Darlow and Whiteside communities, under auspices of the Church of the Brethren. Three cars of flour have been shipped from the Buhler (Kan.) mill to Holland and four additional cars will be shipped as soon as the wheat is milled, to France, for relief there. The flour is ground and wheat donated by farmers of Buhler section, largely thru Mennonite churches. At St. John men of Eden Valley Church of the Brethren are taking the lead in gathering together a car of wheat to be sent thru the Midwest Elevator, to Europe for the needy.—I. D. A.

## KENTUCKY

Glasgow, Ky.—The Farmers Supply Co., has opened for business with a complete line of feeds, seeds, hardware and building materials, C. E. Thomerson, of Dry Fork, manager.

Glasgow, Ky.—Ezekiel Jones, who had been in the milling business here all his life, died Nov. 19 at the age of 100 years. It was only the second time in his lifetime he had been ill enough to require the services of a doctor. Until a few months before his death he read without glasses.—P. J. P.

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Junction City, Ky.—James Pyles, farmer of Hustonville community, has opened a combination grain and produce wholesale business here in the old canning factory. The firm will engage in custom grinding as well as buying grain, produce and cream.

Louisville, Ky.—The 300,000-bu. addition to the concrete elevator of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. was completed recently. The company is a subsidiary of the Procter & Gamble interests, Cincinnati. The new structure will be used for storage of soybean and cotton seed, increasing storage capacity of seed to about 2,000,000 bus. Plans also have been announced for a \$150,000 addition to the processing unit of the plant. R. B. Scherr, superintendent here, said total improvements will run close to a quarter million dollars. The original Buckeye plant processed cotton seed but in recent years it has processed soybeans and other beans, nuts, etc., that produce edible oils.

## MICHIGAN

Zeeland, Mich.—A corn cracker and grader with a 10 h.p. fully enclosed Howell Motor has been installed in the John Van Den Bosch manufacturing plant.

Eden, Mich.—The elevator owned by C. A. and Mabel M. Davis was damaged slightly by fire Nov. 3, caused by a cigaret igniting bags on the platform.



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327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Sheridan, Mich.—F. H. McGregor elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Zeeland, Mich.—The Zeeland Co-op. Ass'n has installed a D. E. Hughes Hammer Mill with 60 h.p. on the mill shaft and 15 h.p. motor on the fan; a Nickle Crusher and a Zip Sheller. All motors are of the fully enclosed type.

Bauer (Grandville p.o.), Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. of Hudsonville, has purchased the Thomas Feed Mill and has installed feed grinding equipment to use temporarily in this plant until it can construct a new feed mill.

Wixom, Mich.—Additional feed grinding capacity at the Co-op. Elevator is being supplied by a new 60 h.p. Prater mill, a Zip Sheller and a Prater Mixer, all equipped with fully enclosed motors. The mill is equipped with tramp iron separator.

Concord, Mich.—The Concord Soya Corp. is increasing its capacity for manufacturing soybean oil and meal by the addition of another expeller unit and several re-enforced concrete tanks for the storage of beans. The plant expects shortly to again start 24 hour per day operation.

Vassar, Mich.—A new cinder block warehouse, 34x90 ft., has been added to the south end of the Hart Bros. bean elevator. They also have installed in the elevator several American reduction gear drives for elevator legs with chain drive from the motor to the reduction gear.

Burnips, Mich.—The Salem Co-op Ass'n, which recently purchased the Francis Moored & Son feed mill, is increasing the feed grinding capacity of the plant by installation of a 50-h.p. A. D. Hughes Hammer Mill and another feed mixer. This company also operates feed mills at Dorr and Bentheim.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Bureau has increased the grain storage capacity of its feed mill to 65,000 bus. by the construction of four steel bins of over 11,000 cu. capacity each. The bins are equipped so that the grain can flow by gravity into the central elevator from where it is conveyed to the mills.

Cohoctah, Mich.—Harold Ikers, manager of the John Wrighthesworth Elevator, reports that he is starting the construction of a fire resistive engine room, detached from the feed mill, to house a 50-h.p. and a 15-h.p. engine for operating the feed mill equipment. The 50-h.p. motor will drive the hammer mill in the basement.

Midland, Mich.—Laur's Elevator has been sold by Clyde E. Laur to D. G. Cohoon and sons, John and Dean, owners of the Midland Farmers Elevator. The new owners will operate it in conjunction with their elevator until next spring when they will erect a modern building to house their farm machinery and office, at which time the present Farmers Elevator will be razed.

Scotts, Mich.—Harlie R. White, prominent local grain dealer known widely thruout the state, died of a heart attack Oct. 25, at Michigan State College, East Lansing, where he had gone to address a meeting of the Michigan Feed Dealers' Ass'n. Mr. White operated the Scott Grain Elevator since its construction about 40 years ago and also owned the White Bros. firm, dealers in wholesale grain, feed and fuel. Since 1933 he and his son, Edson Rovelle White, had operated the White Sales Corp.

## MINNESOTA

Stewartville, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged by fire Nov. 15.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Miller Co-op. elevator has been issued a building permit to the amount of \$4,170.

Santiago, Minn.—Arnold Ruud has opened his new feed mill in a 30x60 ft. cinder tile building. He will grind and mix feed and handle seed and fertilizers.

Luverne, Minn.—Geo. Edmonds is building a feed storage warehouse.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The Bricelyn Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Waverly, Minn.—W. H. Boland will build a grain storage structure to replace the building that burned Nov. 4.

Mankato, Minn.—Jay Hubbard, 73, son of the founder of the Hubbard Milling Co., died Nov. 21 in Fort la Vaca, Tex.

Truman, Minn.—The Truman Flour & Feed Mill has been purchased by Wm. Kirsch of Rice, Minn., from Dewar Anderson.

Farmington, Minn.—Sidney Miller of Lakeville has recently purchased the Martin Storlie Feed Mill and is ready for business.

Fisher, Minn.—Emil F. Anderson, who recently returned from Navy service, has resumed his former position as manager of the Case Grain Co. elevator. A. C. Schurhard has been manager for the past two years.

Milan, Minn.—The Milan Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being liquidated and will be succeeded by the Milan Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Directors of the old company will serve the new company in the same capacity until its next annual meeting. S. R. Anderson is president.

Duluth, Minn.—Robert W. Bolton, Duluth has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and membership of W. E. Atwood cancelled. The Crookston Milling Co., Crookston, Minn., has been admitted to corporate membership in the Exchange.—F. G. C.

Litchfield, Minn.—A 72x72 ft. warehouse, 14 ft. high, is being built for the Farm Feed Mfg. Co. in east part of town. It is of concrete blocks, steel, with composition roof. Other improvements being made include installation of new machinery, two feed mixers of 2-ton per hour capacity included.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Contract has been let by the Brooks Elvtr. Corp. for a \$9,000 machinery house to be erected on the roof of their elevator at 248 9th Ave., South.

Arthur McGuire, 76, pioneer Northwest grain man, died Nov. 21. Mr. McGuire entered the grain business at Duluth and Superior and for 30 years has operated the Arthur McGuire Co., grain merchants, here. He had been a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce 30 years.—P. J. P.

General Mills, Inc., is building a pilot manufacturing plant, to test new products on a broad market basis, at its Research Laboratory on East Hennepin Ave. Cederstrand Co., general contractors. Part of the overall building and equipment program at the laboratory totalling \$700,000, the new plant will involve the erection of two units at a construction cost of \$185,000. The pilot plant will be three stories and basement, with ground space 50x180 ft.

The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n is after demurrage charges rebate, asking reimbursement for demurrage that piled up during the strike of the grain weighers last year. The carriers themselves are asking the commission for authority to reduce the charges to the basis of \$1.50. Firms that paid demurrage covering delays during the strike last summer are advised to assemble and hold on to the freight bills until the commission's decision is received. Consignees and shippers on the West Coast were granted reparations by the Interstate Commerce Commission on excessive demurrage charges collected by carriers as a result of the longshoremen's strike some time ago. The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n has filed briefs with the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Omaha & Soo Line railroads to absorb switching charges on non-competitive carload traffic moving between industries on their lines in Minneapolis. Other roads absorb these charges at Minneapolis, and the same is true of carriers in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other markets.



The following Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Cos. were admitted to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce during the past year: Argyle Co-op. Whs. Ass'n, Argyle; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Barnesville; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Emerado; Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co., Humboldt; Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hallock; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Kindred; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Stephen, Minn.; Farmers Equity Exchange, New England, N. D.

Frank T. Heffelfinger, pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., since its incorporation in 1906, recently became chairman of the board. Frederick B. Wells succeeded to the presidency. Mr. Wells had been executive vice-pres. since the firm's incorporation. F. Peavey Heffelfinger, former vice-pres., is executive vice-pres. Other recent elections named Geo. W. P. Heffelfinger as pres. of the National Grain Co., Ltd., in Canada, and Totten P. Heffelfinger as executive vice-pres. of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., and also pres. of the Omaha Elvtr. Co.

## MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Don Walker has been appointed manager of the Soybean and oil meal division of the Ralston Purina Co.

Crocker, Mo.—The Sharp Grain & Supply Co. was one of several concerns that were burglarized recently and robbed of \$500 in cash and about an equal amount of merchandise.—P. J. P.

Neosho, Mo.—The Neosho Milling Co. has been taken over by the new owners, Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., who plan to make many improvements on the plant. The mill will continue to manufacture and market a full line of flour, stock and poultry feed. Stockholders making the sale were Mrs. R. W. Fullerton, A. W. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Price, W. R. Fausett and W. E. Fausett.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. A. Cayce, manager of the grain division of the buying department of the Ralston Purina Co., has been made assistant vice-pres. and assistant director of purchasing. R. H. Dean, manager of the Purina plant at Circleville, O., has been promoted to succeed Mr. Cayce. D. B. Walker, who has been assistant to Mr. Cayce in the grain division, has been promoted to manager of the soybean and oil division, succeeding E. F. Johnson, who has resigned. The resignation of Mr. Johnson came after many years of association with the company. He is one of the pioneers in the development of soybean growing, processing and utilization in the United States.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Peter E. O'Brien has been made regional manager of Pillsbury Mills, Inc. He formerly was manager of the division office.

The Nominating Com'te which will select candidates for officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1946 has been named as follows: Frank A. Theis, chairman; G. A. Johnson, W. E. Root, W. B. Young, R. E. Swenson.

Otto E. Schurke, 56, owner of the firm of Schurke & Son, flour and feed brokers, died Nov. 6. His son, Capt. Robert Schurke, who returned from Europe on leave during his father's illness, plans to continue the business upon his discharge from the service.

Phil A. Thomason of the Root Grain Co. has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from the late K. L. Ferguson, who was associated with the same concern. O. E. Fisher has applied for membership in the Board on transfer from Clyde C. Cook. No consideration was involved.

Capt. Chas. B. Dreyer, purchasing and contracting officer of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, will return to Kansas City to join the Dreyer Commission Co. with his brother, Stanley Dreyer immediately upon his scheduled separation from the Army this month. His father, E. C. Dreyer, heads the St. Louis division of the company.

C. F. Vandenbergh, who recently resigned as vice-pres. and sales manager of Inland Mills, Inc., Des Moines, Ia., to become associated with the Iowa Feed Co., will be in charge of the latter's branch offices to be opened here and in St. Louis. He was with Inland Mills for the past five years. Iowa Feed Co. manufactures vitamin concentrates and is a distributor of other ingredients used by commercial feed manufacturers. It operates plants in Des Moines, Ia., and Ocala, Fla., and has branch offices in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Davenport and Omaha. C. M. Stormes is pres. and manager.

## MONTANA

Montague, Mont.—The Flour Mills Co. elevator was damaged recently by high winds.

Dillon, Mont.—Edgar and David Williams have acquired an interest in the P. J. Lovell Co. and will be actively associated with that feed, seed and farm machinery firm.

## NEBRASKA

Papillion, Neb.—Plans are on foot to locate an alfalfa dehydrating mill here.

Wakefield, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., a corporation, has been dissolved.

Dorchester, Neb.—Carlyle Boyes of Omaha is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

McCook, Neb.—The Equity Exchange has qualified as a Purina Mills mixing plant.

Omaha, Neb.—Building and stock of the F. R. Miller Feed Mills were damaged by fire Nov. 22.

Edgar, Neb.—The Dayton Grain Co. is installing a new feed grinder and enlarging its feed building.

Royal, Neb.—An elevator will be built here to replace the Farmers Union Elevator that burned last August.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Preston Milling Industries is constructing a building to house an additional grain-grinding unit.

Dwight, Neb.—James Belsan and Jacob Hamsa have purchased the mill, grocery store and service station from James Dobrosky.

Maywood, Neb.—The Maywood Co-op. Equity Exchange is building a reinforced concrete elevator. J. H. Tillotson has the contract.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The Oak Creek Valley Grain Co. is remodeling its storage and engine room and putting steel siding on the elevator.

Lodge Pole, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. is building an elevator, of reinforced concrete construction. J. H. Tillotson has the contract.

Oakland, Neb.—Construction of an alfalfa dehydrating plant in the vicinity of Oakland at a cost of approximately \$90,000 is under consideration.

Fremont, Neb.—Aaron Siebert, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator of Dorchester, has accepted a position with the local Farmers Elevator.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The Ingalls-Turner Grain Co. is opening a feed and feed mixing mill just east of its new Elm Creek Elevator. Clinton Beers is local manager.

Columbus, Neb.—Walter L. Phillips recently resigned as city engineer and street commissioner, effective Dec. 1, to take the position of manager of the Al-Fa Meal Co.

Sutton, Neb.—Geo. Schellburg, 50, died unexpectedly at his home in Grafton Nov. 14. He has been employed at the Cronin Elevator here and news of his death came as a shock to his many friends in Sutton.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Schuyler Alfalfa Milling Co. has been organized for the purpose of building an alfalfa dehydrating and grinding plant here. Two acres of ground west of the city were purchased from Arthur Smith as site for the plant. The building will be fireproof, built of concrete, steel and tile, modern equipment to be installed. It will be ready for operation by June 1.

Scotia, Neb.—The elevator and other property of the former Scotia Grain & Implement Co., have been sold to John F. Bryan of Grand Island and Robt. P. Hendrycks of Harlan, Ia. The elevator has not been in operation for several months, but will be opened for business soon by the new owners. Owners of the Scotia Grain & Implement Co., now dissolved, were Rachael Bremer, Gladys Meyer and Geo. P. Hoke.

Lexington, Neb.—The Dawson County Feed Products is a new dehydrating plant to be located here, Lloyd Meyer of Lexington and Clifford Bossong of near Elwood, the owners and operators. The plant is being built west of the city between the highway and the railroad. There will be one dehydrator, a steel warehouse 40x100 ft., and a shop building of tile, 30x60 ft. The plant is expected to be ready for operation by Jan. 1.

# GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers  
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Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subject to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No; assuming he can transfer, early winter temperatures can do no more than retard such an infestation. Temperatures will climb after each transfer and boring and other damage to the grain will continue. Only frequent or slow turning in zero weather will effectively check heavy infestations.

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THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.



Scribner, Neb.—Chas. J. Kaup is building an alfalfa processing plant here, to be ready for operation in January. The mill, located on C.&N.W. railroad property outside of Scribner, will be 36x36 ft., with concrete walls 14 ft. high and continued with tile to 33 ft. Two storage warehouses also will be built.

Oxford, Neb.—The Meier-Schoen Grain Co. has been sold by L. F. Meier and Henry Schoen to T. W. Jones of Trenton who took charge of the business Nov. 15. Pat Blue of Trenton is manager. Mr. Meier had been connected with the elevator for 25 years, since 1930 as manager and one of the owners. He will move with his family to Colorado.

Omaha, Neb.—A. W. Nielson, manager of the West Central Co-op. Grain Co., was re-elected to the board of directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange for a three year term. New directors chosen for a similar term were H. B. Waller, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., and V. A. Lake, Cargill, Inc. At their next meeting the directors will choose officers from among their own number for the coming year.

## NEVADA

Lovelock, Nev.—The Hi-Gro Alfalfa Meal Mill was destroyed by fire recently. Andrew Silberberg, superintendent of the plant, stated spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire.

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411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-C contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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## NEW ENGLAND

Manchester, N. H.—The South End Hay & Grain Co. is installing new machinery, enlarging its capacity for turning out all kinds of poultry, dairy and hog feeds, Hyman Zeive, owner, announced. David Finkle, animal nutritionist, has joined the firm.

## NEW YORK

Sherburne, N. Y.—Austin W. Carpenter, feed dealer and for several years an active member of the New York State Food Emergency Commission, is one of the incorporators of Sherburne Perfection Products, Inc., formed to manufacture and deal in livestock, poultry and dog feeds. Capital stock, 500 shares, n.p.v. Other directors are Howard Sison and Frederick E. Williams of Sherburne.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Eastern Co-op. Milling Corp. will more than double the store capacity of its Buffalo plant next spring by erecting a 1,300,000-bu. grain elevator as an addition to its plant. The structure will be of concrete and will cost approximately \$1,000,000. Storage bins at the plant now have a capacity of about 1,000,000 bush. Foundation work is expected to be completed this fall but the pouring of concrete for the elevator proper is not expected to start until spring. There will be 39 bins, rising 100 ft., and a one-story warehouse. Land for the addition was acquired more than a year ago when the company bought the old Certain-Teed Products plant adjoining the mill. The elevator addition will increase Buffalo's grain elevator capacity to 58,400,000 bu.—G. E. T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

New Rockford, N. D.—Peter E. Elken, 54, assistant manager of the Peavey Elevator, died Nov. 10 from a fall in the elevator.

Carrington, N. D.—Ross Wagner of Minneapolis is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan elevator, succeeding the late E. W. Wheeler.

Fingal, N. D.—The Fingal Elevator claimed an all time record one day recently for one day's activity by unloading 16,000 bus. of dark northern wheat from 158 trucks.—P. J. P.

Wishek, N. D.—A flour mill building with machinery moved here from Burnstad, N. D., will be remodeled into a feed grinding and mixing plant and used in connection with the elevator being moved here from Lehr, N. D., both purchased by E. M. Levi of the E. M. Levi Elvtr. & Hdwe. The elevator, known locally as the leaning tower of Lehr when it tipped from the trucks while being moved, now stands on a side street in the center of Lehr, awaiting a mover to move it here.

## OHIO

Tiro, O.—The Tiro Feed Supply Co. has put into service a new 1.5-ton Ford truck.

Tipp City, O.—Fire in a drier at the Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co. elevator caused considerable damage recently. Repairs are being made.

Huron, O.—Shortage of labor has delayed starting construction of the Eastern States Milling Co. plant here, tentative date for which had been set at Oct. 15. Work probably will not begin, now, until next spring.

Circleville, O.—Vaden Couch recently was appointed manager of the Ralston Purina plant here, succeeding R. H. Dean, who was promoted to manager of the company's grain division at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Couch has been assistant manager of the local unit.

Harding, O.—Luke Thaman is the new manager of the Farm Bureau Elevator, succeeding Russell Sayre, who is resuming his field work with the Co-op. Ass'n. Richard Barhorst also is a new employee at the elevator. Both young men are World War II veterans.

Delta, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s engine room was damaged by fire recently. Fire-fighters prevented spread of the flames to other sections of the mill.

Troy, O.—Joe Ganger, 17, was in serious condition from exhaustion and shock as a result of being buried under 10 ft. of corn cobs for two and one-half hours at the Troy Grain & Supply Co. elevator recently. The accident occurred while he was at work in a bin. He was found lying against a heated flue under the cobs.

Defiance, O.—On Monday, Dec. 3, we will broadcast the Chicago opening optional grain market at 11:15 a.m. and our noonday program at 12:45 to 1:00 p.m., and market close at 2:15 p.m. over WFHN, Findlay, 1330 on your dial, instead of WHKC, Columbus, both 1000-watt stations. If anything important to the trade occurs in your community, phone WFHN, it will go on our noon program. This program is sponsored by the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and the country grain elevator trade.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y.

## OKLAHOMA

Waynoka, Okla.—J. L. Kay has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Tyrone, Okla.—Ralph Hodges has leased the Security Elevator for additional storage room for grain.

Erick, Okla.—A. D. Davis has sold his feed mill and elevator to Otis Holland who has taken charge of the business.

Hennessey, Okla.—The recently organized Hennessey Alfalfa & Feed Mill Co. has purchased acreage from Ollie Miller in the northwest part of town and is building its plant there.

Burlington, Okla.—Roy Schoeb and C. G. Blackburn are building an alfalfa dehydrating plant near here, the third of its kind in Alfalfa County. It is being built on a five-acre site with electric, gas and railroad facilities.

Minco, Okla.—H. C. and V. C. Bennett, father and son, of Drummond, have purchased the E. C. Wegener Grain Co. Mr. Wegener will maintain the Minco Hatchery. The new owners are continuing the grinding of feeds and are handling a complete stock of feeds.

McAlester, Okla.—Mrs. Ira Clayton, widow of the late Joseph Clayton, 50, has filed suit against the McAlester Cotton Oil Co. for \$20,000 damages as the result of the death of her husband Nov. 23, 1944. According to her petition he was smothered to death by a slide of cotton seed while at work on the night of Nov. 23, 1944.—P. J. P.

Luther, Okla.—T. A. Vaughn of the Vaughn Gin & Milling Co., is building a 15,000-bu. elevator and a 7,000-bu. addition to his mill. He is installing a new Huntley No. 4 Corn Scourer and Separator, a new hammer mill and overhauling his present roll stands. He also plans to add a new feed mixer and make numerous improvements to his gin.—Ross Machine Wks., Inc., P. J. Montgomery, mgr.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. has awarded contract for 16 additional bins of 500,000 bus. storage capacity, giving the mill an aggregate of 1,100,000 bus. capacity at its local plant. Construction will be pushed so the tanks will be ready for use by next May 1, in ample time for the new crop. The company has other plans for additional construction at its mill, the work to be completed during 1946.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is building a 250,000-bu. concrete grain elevator, to be modernly equipped and expected to be completed by April 1. Building contract has been let to the Tillotson Const. Co. The present building is being razed and the lumber will be used to build forms for the new construction. The new elevator will have two drives and two dumps, and a new 10x45 ft. deck 50-ton truck scale will be installed.



Chickasha, Okla.—Henry Ross, owner and operator of the Quality Seed & Grain Co., has purchased the Expansion Grain Co. from John Snyder, who operated the business for more than 24 years. Mr. Ross stated purchase of the business is an expansion and enlarging of his own business which heretofore has been mainly a development of the seed business. Mr. Ross will manage both businesses, the addition to continue under the name of Expansion Grain Co.

Erick, Okla.—Doyle Turner of Sweetwater will build a modern 2,000-bu. elevator, feed and seed processing plant here, construction to begin upon completion of approximately 1,500 ft. of railway facilities north of the Rock Island depot. A 150-h.p. natural gas driven hammer mill, mixer and cleaner will be installed to service custom trade. Feed manufacturing and seed processing equipment will be electrically operated. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have purchased a home here and will reside here.

lakes Feed & Fuel Co. are Fred Sorenson, Kenneth Hegg and Carl Benson, all former employees of the company. Mr. Sorenson has been manager of the concern for the past three years. The men purchased the interests of the Magnolia Milling Co. They have moved the business to the former warehouse of the Bellevue Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

Delany, Wash.—Maurice Roe, manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers Inc., Dayton, announced his company will build an elevator here early next year. Construction will be done by the Hogenson Const. Co. The capacity will be 170,000 bus. The cost will be about \$65,000. The Co-op. will have 12 elevators at ten different points with the completion of the new building, and a converted warehouse now at Delany will be dismantled. —F. K. H.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—The Idaho Boyd-Conlee Co. grain warehouse, located on the Great Northern Railway right-of-way, loaded with some 100,000 bus. of grain, slipped from the foundation recently. The structure pulled away from the elevator, leaving an opening of three or four feet at the roof of the warehouse, and settled into the ground at the northeast corner. W. L. Casey, manager of the company, arranged to have the grain removed and stored elsewhere, and the building will be returned to its foundation.

Astoria, Ore.—The Port of Astoria's Commission has approved the recommendation of R. R. Bartlett, port manager, that cargo and wheat handling rates of the Port of Astoria be increased. A new tariff on moving cargo from the dock to ship's tackle will increase the rate from 48c a ton to 65c a ton. Wheat unloading will be set at 18c a ton, an advance of 7c a ton, from the old rate. A new scale of 9c a ton for blending wheat, a raise from 5c a ton, was established. Bartlett said that the wheat handling and blending rate had been too low for several years, during which the Port has suffered an annual loss of several thousand dollars. —F. K. H.

Stayton, Ore.—Exterior construction of the \$50,000 seed cleaning and feed manufacturing plant built by Santiam Farmers Union Co-op. is virtually completed, installation of specialized machinery is under way, and Matt Martin, manager, expects all departments to be open for business by Jan. 1. The new plant is 100

x 140 ft., and provides 12,000 ft. of floor space. Height from the 12x40 ft. basement to the top ventilator is 60 ft. Here seed cleaning, feed manufacturing and custom grinding and mixing will be accomplished. Two of the largest size fanning mills already are in place. Installation also is complete for a large combination clipper and indent cleaner, with capacity for seven separations in seed cleaning. A draper machine, for separating flat from round seed also is installed, and workmen are setting up a hammer mill, a seed mixer is on order, and will arrive at early date. A department for grain fumigation is included in the floor plans. —F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Hershey, Pa.—At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n here it was announced the association's annual meeting usually scheduled during the late fall or early winter will not be held this year.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Sisseton, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is undergoing extensive repairs.

Stickney, S. D.—J. W. Stout is launching a feed business and will handle both protein and mineral feeds.

Oldham, S. D.—Stanley Westenberg has accepted the position of manager of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's elevator and will take charge Jan. 1.

Armour, S. D.—A. C. Cohrt of Mitchell has leased the lots of the old Carlon elevator and will move an elevator to the site from Dante, S. D.

Centerville, S. D.—Improvements being made at the J. B. Mullaney Grain Co. elevators include rebuilding of driveway, moving of office and enlarging of the feed room.

Desmet, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son are moving an elevator here, to be connected with their present building, both using a new scale which is to be installed, and the same office.

Lemmon, S. D.—H. E. Roberts, who retired as manager of the Osborne-McMillan Co. elevator recently after 25 years of service, will go to his Texas fruit farm to make his home.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—The Burdic Feed Store burned recently, with its contents of hay, grain and fertilizer valued at \$1,500.

Eugene, Ore.—Willis H. Small, owner of a feed business here for the past 14 years, is constructing a \$40,000 feed mill, five stories high, which is expected to be completed early next year.

Turner, Wash.—The Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., will cover its local elevator with sheet iron siding before next harvest, Maurice Roe, manager of the company, announced.

Clarkston, Wash.—The Clarkston Fuel & Feed Co. owned by A. C. Vorous and F. K. Vorous, has built an addition to its warehouse, of brick and concrete construction, to be used for hay and storage.

Nyssa, Ore.—Saunders Milling Co. of Toledo, O., has purchased and enlarged the suncured alfalfa meal plant here which has been operated for the past two seasons under management of Chicago interests.

Portland, Ore.—The Quaker Oats Co., is negotiating with the Union Pacific Railroad Co. for the land and building of the Kerr Gifford elevator and old flour mill, presumably for site of a cereal and feed mill for Quaker Oats Co.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Imperial Feed & Grain Co. equipment was damaged when fire started in one of the grain elevator legs destroying belts and buckets in the shaft, damaging the shaft, and also a grinding machine.

New Plymouth, Ida.—The New Plymouth Feed & Seed Co. has constructed a modern storage and work room, built of blocks, in which its bean cleaner and polisher, grain grader and mixer will be installed. A 22 ft. deck 12-ton scale also is being installed.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Washington and Northern Idaho is a wheat surplus producing area and must find an outside market for two-thirds of its wheat, states Ralph Gillespie of Pullman, the wheat and dry pea grower, pres. of the Washington-Idaho Wheat Growers League. —F. K. H.

Twin Falls, Ida.—With the hiring of new workers approved by the Warehousemen's union (A.F.L.) and the U. S. Employment Service, the Twin Falls flour mills resumed operation recently after several days' idleness as result of a wildcat strike not sanctioned by the union.

Colfax, Wash.—Lee C. Lukins, 52, in the grain business for many years and operator of storage facilities at Diamond, died of injuries incurred when the saddle horse he was riding on the Schmuck Park Athletic Field became frightened, reared backwards and fell on him. Mr. Lukins suffered seven fractures including the spine, pelvis and sacrum, and internal injuries.

Bellevue, Wash.—New owners of the Mid-



Edw. Reinemann & Son, Reedsville, Wis.

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Woonsocket, S. D.—Under auspices of the Hill Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, and County Agent Leonard Schrader, a meeting was held in the Commercial Club rooms recently when plans were discussed for locating an alfalfa dehydrating mill in this territory.

Vermillion, S. D.—Agricultural Products, Inc., a new alfalfa processing plant, which will grind sun-cured alfalfa which has been stacked will begin operations here Dec. 1, Martin Jetter of Omaha, manager of the new industry, announced.

## SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—The retail grocery department of the Buckeye Feed & Grain Co. was damaged by fire recently.

Lincolnton, N. C.—Paul Whisnant has purchased a third interest in the Lincoln Milling Co. with B. J. Ramseur and Heim Hoover. He will be production manager of the plant. He recently resigned his position with Eagle Roller Mill at Shelby.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Doyle Kittle will build a \$27,000 building for his feed and farm machinery business. Work will start this month. The first and second floors will be used for display of feed, fertilizer, farm machine parts and farm machinery; the third floor will be used for warehouse storage.

Winchester, Va.—The three-story frame building of the Virginia Feed Mill here was destroyed by fire Nov. 20. Marvin F. Seldon, the manager, placed the loss at \$100,000, with some insurance. The building had been used many years as a grain elevator and at the time of the fire contained quantities of wheat, corn, feeds for livestock and poultry and manufacturing machinery.—P. J. P.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The C. L. Liggett & Son Feed Co. suffered a loss of \$50,000 recently when a fire started in a stack of hay stored in a three-story building. Damage to the building was estimated at \$10,000, the remainder loss to stock. Insured.

Nashville, Tenn.—R. L. Wiles & Co. will build a grain elevator and feed store at 910-12 Third Ave., N., total cost of structure to be approximately \$110,000. The brick and concrete building is expected to be completed some time during the next year.

Tiptonville, Tenn.—Tulis W. Bills, a steepjack of Memphis, Tenn., was seriously injured Aug. 1 when he slipped on wet paint while painting atop a steel seed storage tank belonging to the Lake County Oil Mill and fell about 60 feet. He was rushed to a Memphis hospital.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—A gift of \$1,500 has been presented to Texas Central University by Leo Potishman, Transit Grain Co., to be used to stimulate and sponsor research and scholarship publications in the field of social science.

Lyford, Tex.—A new elevator and drier has been installed by the Lyford Gin Ass'n. The elevator has an over-all height of about 80 ft. and storage capacity of about 25,000 bus. of grain. The Hess Drier has a daily capacity of about 600 bus. The new elevator and drier rounds out the facilities of the association which warehouse where feed and seed are handled for has already erected a modern cotton gin and members. E. D. Mungerson is manager.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Transit Grain Co. celebrated its 25th anniversary Nov. 16. The firm was founded in 1920 by Leo Potishman as a service organization to buy and sell grain in the Southwest. New departments have been added thru the years and new products launched under its name. Mr. Potishman is pres.; J. R. McDonald, vice-pres. in charge of the feed division; Julian Scott, vice-pres. in charge of the grain division and J. W. Shillingburg, sec'y-treas.

Stamford, Tex.—C. E. Brownfield and J. V. Frizell, Jr., recently purchased the feed store from the W. W. Clark estate and are operating as the B & F Feed Store. C. E. Brownfield is manager. The store will continue custom grinding and mixing of feeds as well as selling standard brands of feed. A seed cleaner also is operated.

## UTAH

American Fork, Utah—Wendell P. Hansen has purchased the A. W. Pulley & Sons feed business and new feed mill.

Delta, Utah.—The Utah Poultry Producers Ass'n has purchased the Peppard Seed plant here for conversion to a storage warehouse for whole grain mash, chopped hay, corn and meat scraps, to be distributed to poultry raisers throughout the state.

## WISCONSIN

Appleton, Wis.—The Steffen Elvtr. Co. has installed a new grinder in its elevator.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Floyd Bauer is rebuilding his elevator and office that recently burned.

Loomis, Wis.—John Hahns is building a 30x45 ft. feed mill and warehouse. Mr. Hahns is proprietor of a general store.

Abbotsford, Wis.—The Northwest Dist. Co. will build a warehouse and feed mill here. Contract was let to the Hogenson Const. Co.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Lynn Suteimer of Amherst has been appointed service man for this territory, representing King Midas Feed Co.

Radisson, Wis.—L. D. Morris, formerly of Tony, Wis., has opened a feed mill here. A new mixer, grinder and other equipment have been installed.

La Crosse, Wis.—The La Crosse Feed Co., Inc., has been organized, 300 shares at \$100 each, to deal in commercial feed for animals, birds; Robt. Skarland, Jno. J. McDonald, Jno. Findlay.

Johnson Creek, Wis.—The Johnson Creek Co-op. Exchange has purchased the mill, warehouse and business of Robt. Priewe, which has been operated here for the past 26 years as the Johnson Creek Feed Mill.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The National Food Co. has been organized to deal in grain, flour, feeds, seeds, fuel, lime, cements and other building materials. Carl Mortenson, Jr., E. A. Weinke, Russell E. Hanson, incorporators.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Zinn Malting Co. has increased its stock from 2,500 shares common at \$100 each, and 5,000 shares preferred at \$100 each, to 5,000 shares common at \$100 each and 5,000 shares preferred at \$100 each.

Hillsdale, Wis.—L. P. Bunker and his son, Lt. Leslie Bunker, Jr., have purchased the P. M. L. Nelson feed business and took possession Nov. 1. Lt. Bunker, a B-24 pilot, will manage the business as soon as he returns from service.

Orfordville, Wis.—The Union Co-op. Ass'n has purchased ground of H. Sveom and will erect at 36x90 ft. building there, contract having been let to the Haugen Co. Feed grinding equipment will be installed. Otto Stauffacher is acting manager.

Stangerville (Denmark p. o.), Wis.—Ed. Reinke, 58, of the town of Montpelier died of cyanide gas poisoning Nov. 3, from crystals which he was using in his grist mill to kill rats. The body was found near the door of the mill by a son, Edwin, about 30 minutes after his father had gone into the mill. Interment was here.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Farmers Union soybean processing plant has added storage facilities of 120,000 bus. with the completion of its 95-ft., 8-bin elevator. The plant, first soybean processing plant in Wisconsin, has been in operation a year with a storage capacity of 40,000 bus. Another such plant is under construction at Janesville.

Eagleton (Bloomer p. o.), Wis.—Alex Dressel is new manager of the Redner Elvtr. & Feed House.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Excavation work has been started on the \$2,500,000 malt house at the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Kurtis Froedtert, pres. of the firm, announced. The new facility, which will compose the third unit in the local plant of the firm, will be located directly south of its existing buildings on S. 38th and W. Grant Sts., and will occupy approximately half a line acre tract of land that the firm owns, with the remaining land reserved for a fourth plant equal in size to the one now being built. It is anticipated that the latter structure will be put up in 1947.

## Taxation of Co-operatives

For the Canadian Commission on the Taxation of Co-operatives, Professor John L. McDougall of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has prepared an analysis of the issues involved in the exemption of co-operatives from taxation, in which he says:

The argument that the profits or gains of a co-operative are not truly profit, but a "saving," a "surplus," or the "refund of a provisional overcharge," in any case something other than profits, because co-operatives do not seek profit, can be accepted only if a co-operative does not trade in its own name. If it acts as an agent or broker upon instructions of its members it need charge only enough to cover its necessary outlays. But when it buys outright at one price and sells at another it appears as a principal in the transaction. This is true alike of producers' and consumers' co-operatives.

Whether its management does or does not wish to make profit or gains is immaterial. The members, the directors, and the appointed managers may all be of one mind in wanting only to be of service and to avoid profit like the plague. But the plain fact is that the winning of a profit is the price of survival. Without profit the co-operative cannot balance its accounts. And if, being legally incorporated and enjoying all the advantages of legal incorporation, of limited liability and of perpetual succession, it makes a profit it is inevitably liable to corporation-income and excess profit taxes.

The nature of the co-operative dividend now shows up clearly as a device to attract and retain custom for a business organization. It is not a refund. If it were that, it would be an ordinary trade discount whose amount is fixed, announced in advance and which is unchanged for years on end. The co-operative trades as a principal and periodically casts up its accounts, determines the amount of its profits, and then decides how much of that profit shall be paid out in patronage dividends and how much shall be retained to increase the capital upon which it trades.

The opportunity to share in the profits of a trading operation is one of the prime attractions offered by co-operatives to their members, and naturally the greater the weight of taxation on others, the greater the rewards of membership in a tax-free co-operative. How the members of a co-operative elect to distribute those trading profits ought to be left to themselves to decide. But surely it is profoundly improper that a private decision of that kind should be allowed to govern their public obligations. It is good logic as well as good law that it is the SOURCE and NOT the DESTINATION which determines whether profits or gains exist. The liability to tax must depend upon the existence of profit and not upon the particular method of using that profit. Who would remain taxable if all taxpayers were allowed the same right to determine their own tax status?

SPOT wheat is harder to buy than at any time since the ceilings went into effect.

HEARINGS were scheduled to start Dec. 11 at Washington on the charges of manipulating prices of rye futures, against General Foods, Inc., Daniel F. Rice & Co., and Philip R. O'Brien.



## From Abroad

CHINA no longer requires permits for most imports.

IRAQ has a 1945 barley crop of 650,000 tons, of which 220,000 to 250,000 tons is exportable.

GREAT BRITAIN'S loan of \$4,400,000,000 should facilitate imports from the United States of grain and cotton, if approved by Congress.

ARGENTINA'S exportable wheat surplus is estimated at 55,000,000 bushels, most of which will go to other South American countries.

RUSSIA is reported to have produced sufficient wheat this year for home requirements. Small amounts will be shipped to countries in eastern Europe.

FRANCE has been granted a loan by the United States of \$550,000,000 for the purchase of United States products. Food heads the list as prepared by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

CANADA cannot now fill the present orders for wheat. There is a tremendous demand the world over for wheat, says Trade Minister Mackinnon. Carrying charges will be added to the export ceiling of \$1.55 on wheat after Jan. 1. The charge is 1.5 cents per month per bushel.

## Stocks of Soybeans

Washington, Dec. 7.—Less than 8,000,000 bus. of all soybeans remaining from the crop of 1944 or earlier, were stored in all positions on and off farms on Oct. 1, 1945, according to the quarterly summary of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of this total about 3,000,000 bus. were on farms and less than a half million bushels were in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and other establishments, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board; about 3,500,000 bus. were enumerated at processing plants by the Bureau of the Census; less than a million bushels were reported by the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration at the 43 terminal markets. Commodity Credit Corporation steel and wooden bins had been emptied of old soybeans by Oct. 1. As total stocks in these same positions on July 1, 1945, were 46,500,000 bus., disappearance between July 1 and October was about 38,500,000 bus. Stocks in all positions a year ago were 14,300,000 bus. and on Oct. 1, 1943, about 12,500,000 bus.

Soybeans processed for oil during the quarter July 1 to Oct. 1, 1945, amounted to 37,428,000 bus., according to the Bureau of the Census. Slightly less than 32,000,000 bus. were crushed in the same period of 1944 and nearly 29,000,000 bus. in the same quarter of 1943. During the 12-month period ended Sept. 30, 1945, about 152,000,000 bus. were processed for oil, compared with 142,000,000 in the preceding 12 months and 123,000,000 in the season ended Sept. 30, 1943.—U. S. D. A.

## Parity and Farm Prices

### PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1944						
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.9	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
1945						
Feb. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Apr. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
May 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
June 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
July 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Aug. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Sept. 15..	154.0	112.0	69.4	125.0	108.0	167.0
Oct. 15..	155.0	112.0	69.8	126.0	108.0	168.0

### FARM PRICES

1944						
July 15..	139.0	117.0	78.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0
1945						
Feb. 15..	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15..	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0
Apr. 15..	149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0
May 15..	149.0	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0
Jun. 15..	150.0	111.0	67.4	121.0	97.6	217.0
July 15..	146.0	112.0	65.9	122.0	98.9	216.0
Aug. 15..	145.0	113.0	58.9	124.0	98.6	212.0
Sept. 15..	145.0	112.0	58.3	131.0	97.4	207.0
Oct. 15..	151.0	113.0	62.8	138.0	101.0	206.0

## Import Requirements and Wheat Supply

Wheat imports needed by the various countries of the world cannot be determined with much accuracy until the size of this year's crops in Europe and North Africa is more definitely known and a more thorough appraisal is made of requirements in the Far East. Even at relatively low levels of consumption, however, the imports required will be much larger than the volume of wheat, including flour, which moved through international trade channels in prewar years. The sharp decline in food production this year in those areas which are normally deficit producers greatly increases the requirements for food from all areas where supplies may be spared.

Continental Europe, excluding U.S.S.R., would require approximately 18 million tons of food imports during 1945-46 in order to raise legal non-farm supplies in liberated countries to 2,000 calories per person per day, permit some increase in imports by the neutral countries, and provide the minimum food supplies necessary to prevent widespread disease and unrest in the ex-enemy countries. It is estimated that this total should include the equivalent of at least 500 million bushels of wheat. Requirements by the United Kingdom would amount to about 175 million bushels. The requirement for North Africa, which is normally a net exporter of food products, are indicated at around 75 million bushels of cereals and this would be largely wheat.

While the wheat requirements in the Orient can be appraised only roughly at this time, it is certain they will be very much less than in Europe, for the Far East as a whole is normally a net exporter. Because of the sharp decline in output in the surplus-producing regions, however, a serious shortage of cereals is in prospect for the coming year. Unless crops should deteriorate, net imports of 3 to 4 million tons of cereals into the area likely would be needed if minimum needs were met. Of this quantity possibly 25 to 50 million bushels would be wheat.

To meet the import requirements, exports would need to come largely from the United States and Canada. In the United States the supply available for export in 1945-46 and carry-over at the end of the marketing year appears to be about 625 million bushels. At present it is estimated that exports may approximate 325 million bushels, which would leave carry-over of about 300 million. By reducing the carry-over to only slightly below the 10-year, 1932-41, average of 235 million bushels, 400 million could be exported. The Canadian crop is indicated at 321 million bushels which with stocks on July 31, 1945 of 258 million, makes a total supply of approximately 580 million. If domestic requirements are taken as about 160 million bushels, about 420 million bushels would be available for export and carry-over. This would permit exports of around 325 million bushels and at the same time leave a carry-over of about 100 million.

The 1944 wheat crop in Argentina of 150 million bushels was below average and, while it is too early for a definite appraisal of the 1945 crop which is harvested beginning in December, it is tentatively placed at about 200 million bushels. In the first half of 1945, Argentina exported about 60 million bushels of wheat and flour, leaving a sizeable amount still available from the old crop for export. The lack of fuel for movement to ports, however, is now seriously limiting the export movement, and until the situation improves Argentina can not be expected to supply any significant quantities of wheat for liberated areas regardless of the size of the surplus left in the country or how urgently wheat may be needed.

The crop in Australia in 1944 totaled only 53 million bushels, as a result of one of the severest droughts in the history of that country. The drought has now been broken, and wheat crop of between 125 and 150 million

bushels is forecast for 1945, which compares with the 1935-39 average of 170 million bushels. A crop of this size would permit exports of at least 25 million bushels during the January-June 1946 period.

From the foregoing it appears that the exportable total supply for 1945-46 would be at least 725 million bushels, with the possibility of additional quantities especially from the United States and Argentina. This would point to the largest volume of international trade in wheat and flour in 15 years.—U.S.D.A.

## Allocation of Rice

Military requirements for milled rice during the fourth quarter are 31 percent less than the quantity estimated prior to the Japanese surrender. This makes available a somewhat larger supply for U.N.R.R.A., liberated areas, and United States Territories during the October-December period.

The military allocation is 404,600 bags for the 1945 fourth quarter, compared with stated requirements of 586,000 bags prior to the end of the war with Japan. The military has also been allocated 112,000 bags for civilian feeding in the Far East. U.N.R.R.A. is scheduled to receive under allocation for the fourth quarter, 200,000 bags, and the Netherlands East Indies, 600,000 bags. It is expected that the principal recipient of the U.N.R.R.A. allocation will be China, in order to meet urgent immediate requirements. Allocations for military civilian feeding during the preceding quarter totaled 458,000 bags.

Of the commercial exports, Cuba has been allocated 1,000,000 bags and the Philippines 375,000. Canada will also receive in rough rice a milled equivalent of 121,300 bags.

A SUBSIDY of 15 cents per cwt. is paid on flour exported from Atlantic or Gulf ports, the combination with the domestic subsidy totaling 77.27 cents per cwt. of flour.

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# Field Seeds

OLIVIA, MINN.—The Rauenhorst Bros. Seed Co. is expanding its facilities.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The new seed corn burned Nov. 26 with 50,000 bus. of seeds. The loss is estimated at \$900,000.

SPENCER, IA.—Clyde W. Bromwell has succeeded Oren Hall as manager of the store of the Henry Field Seed Co.

MADISON, S. D.—Howard Schultz, former county agent, has been placed in charge of the seed store of the Farmers Market.

ALBIA, IA.—Clover seed and alfalfa valued at \$600 are alleged to have been stolen by Lester C. Williams from the Goode Feed Store.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—The rear of the Younkerman Seed Co.'s warehouse was burned Nov. 19, damaging bins and machinery in the cupola.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The Arkansas State Plant Board has issued a list of certified growers of soybeans, hybrid corn, rice and cottonseed.

NEW CARLISLE, O.—The seed warehouse of W. N. Scharff & Sons burned Nov. 17, the loss estimated at \$100,000 included grain and equipment.

MOORHEAD, MINN.—Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, are building a brick and concrete warehouse, 80x100 ft., on the Northern Pacific R.R.

DETROIT, MICH.—F. Lester Lappan, vice pres. of the American Seed Co., died recently after a heart attack in his residence. Interment was a Saginaw.

ST. MARY'S KAN.—The Farmers Union was scheduled to dedicate its new hybrid seed corn plant Nov. 29 with a big barbecue at noon and a dance at night.—P. J. P.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—The Hanson-Quinter Field Seed Co. has been formed to operate a cleaning plant and warehouse now under construction. Lloyd C. Hanson is manager.

CLARINDA, IA.—Recognizing the fire hazard in drying seed corn the Berry Seed Co. has tapped a water main, and put in a connection to a fire hose that can be unreeled quickly.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—Tully Crabbs and his wife, Effie, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Nov. 18. Their home in which they have resided since 1895 was visited by a steady stream of callers while they held open house.

BRANDON, MAN.—Erector sweet clover is a yellow blossom plant developed by the Brandon Experimental Farm that can be cut a week earlier than other clovers. Its lower branches have an upright habit of growth and can be cut by a mower.

WEeping WATER, NEB.—E. G. Steckley has ordered five 2-place planes to be used in his business, the production and sale of hybrid seed corn. Nine of the firm's field men either are pilots or student pilots; and the company has a class one airport not far from Weeping Water.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Lt. Oliver Willard Kershaw, of the United States Naval Reserve, whose postwar plans are to enter Walters Seed Co. as a partner, was discharged recently under the Naval Demobilization program, after 32 months of service. He received his discharge at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Before entering the service, Lt. Kershaw was manager of the Smith Center Mill and Elevator at Smith Center, Kan.—G. M. H.

URBANA, O.—The seed corn storage of the Park Seed Farms was burned Nov. 5 with 6,000 bus. of seed corn, the seed driers and company records. The loss is covered by insurance.

TORONTO, ONT.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Trade Ass'n was attended by 60 members, the largest gathering in its history. R. C. Steele was elected pres., Edwin Watkins, vice pres., and Gordon L. Smith, sec'y-treas.

FREMONT, NEB.—The drying room of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co.'s hybrid seed corn processing room was the scene of an explosion Nov. 22 that caused a fire and destroyed the main building with a loss estimated at \$100,000 by President Earl Conrad; partially covered by insurance. Twenty workers in the building escaped without injury. Conrad said the company had processed enough seed to fill existing orders.—P.J.P.

TORONTO, ONT.—The production of hay and clover seed crops shows considerable variation from a year ago. Alfalfa is reported a failure and the output of red clover seed is estimated at 25% of the 1944 level with the quality poor. Yield of timothy seed is again heavy this year, being approximately 10% greater than last year and alsike shows 50% increase with quality ranging from poor to fair.—Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

DES MOINES, IA.—The farmer who wants to sell seed on his home farm is required by the Iowa Seed Law, revised four years ago, either to label each bag or to post a placard at the bin giving information as to the quality of the seed. The information required is rate of occurrence of secondary noxious weeds; percentage germination, including hard seeds when present; and a guarantee that the seed is free from the seeds of primary noxious weeds.

MT. GILEAD, O.—Richard D. Denton has purchased the U. J. Cover Seed Co. from A. B. Beverstock of Mansfield, who had bought the business 15 years ago. Mr. Denton has sold one of the two buildings for an automobile showroom, and will continue the seed business under the old name. Mr. Denton was a first lieutenant in the air corps, and was discharged July 29 after three and one-half years' service, including nine months as a bomber pilot in North Africa. The seed business was established 70 years ago.

MUSTARD seed production this year is estimated at 27,370,000 pounds of clean seed, 2 per cent smaller than the 1944 crop of 27,980,000 pounds, and 25 per cent smaller than the 5-year (1939-43) average of 36,316,000 pounds. The sharp decline from last year in the production in California more than offsets the expected increase in Montana. Production in pounds this year, and last year in parentheses, is estimated as follows: Montana, 25,200,000 (22,000,000); California, 860,000 (4,800,000), and other states, 1,310,000 (1,180,000).—U.S.D.A.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Portland Seed Co., one of the largest pioneer firms in Pacific northwest will enter the Spokane field with its own plant. The Portland company has purchased all the stock of the Inland Seed company, its four story brick building equipment and leasehold at S120 Howard on N.P. right of way at estimated price of \$50,000. Pres. F. L. Trullinger announces an extensive remodeling of the building into a modern seed house following the type of the company's two plants in Portland and Seattle. The Inland Seed was pioneered by John Anderson some 40 years ago.—F. K. H.

GLEASON, TENN.—E. M. Heath has opened a farm seed store.

CANE seed production this year is expected to be only one-third to one-half as large as the 1944 crop. The marked decrease this year is attributed to sharp reductions in acreage and smaller yields per acre. Yields reported by growers averaged about 1,450 pounds of thrasher-run seed this year, compared with 1,480 pounds last year, and 1,050 pounds in 1943.—U.S.D.A.

GREAT BEND, Kan.—In the past two months more than 10,000 bus. of alfalfa seed have been shipped from Barton County. A very considerable revenue as a side line is represented in the alfalfa seed receipts, as the farmers received around \$20.70 per bushel for the seed. One of the five seed buyers here said that he had purchased seed from 87 different farmers this fall.—G. M. H.

## Buffalo Alfalfa

By C. O. GRANDFIELD, associate agronomist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Buffalo alfalfa, like all strains of common alfalfa, has a bluish-purple flower ranging from a light blue to a reddish-purple. It is upright in type of growth, has a medium-sized stem, and makes a medium to leafy quality of hay. When grown by itself, Buffalo cannot be distinguished from ordinary Kansas Common alfalfa. Its growth in spring and fall is a little more upright than that of Kansas Common and it makes a slightly more rapid recovery after cutting.

The main advantage of Buffalo alfalfa is its high resistance to bacterial wilt. As a result of this, good stands are maintained longer than is possible with varieties that are susceptible to this disease. Since about 1920, bacterial wilt has been a factor in the production of alfalfa in Kansas.

Buffalo alfalfa is as good a variety for the production of seed as Kansas Common. This is important, not only for planting within the state but also for planting in other states. Seed of Kansas Common is desired for planting in a large section of southeastern United States. Buffalo is well adapted for growing in that section and somewhat farther north. It may be expected, therefore, that seed of Buffalo will be in even greater demand than that of Kansas Common.

Buffalo has a higher stand survival in the northern alfalfa areas of the United States than Kansas Common. For this reason its range of adaptation probably will include areas somewhat north of the latitude of northern Kansas. Just how far north Buffalo may be expected to survive the winters successfully is being determined by further co-operative tests.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

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ST. PAUL, MINN.—A seed corn conference will be held Dec. 15 under the auspices of the University of Minnesota.

CHANDLER, ARIZ.—A building is being erected to house the seed and feed store to be opened by John A. Campbell and his son, John, Jr.

VILLA GROVE, ILL.—A building is being erected on the side track to house seed cleaning machinery purchased by the Turner Seed & Supply to handle field seeds and soybeans.

OLNEY, ILL.—Arthur E. Schultz, head of the Schultz Seed Co., died Nov. 22 at Tucson, Ariz., aged 69 years. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz had gone to Arizona a month earlier to spend the winter.

BRISTOL, PA.—The D. Landreth Seed Co. has been granted an order by the federal court restraining David Landreth from using his name in the title of any business. He is permitted to identify himself as proprietor.

## Support Program on 1946 Flaxseed

Returns to growers from the flaxseed crop harvested in 1946 will be supported, by acreage payments or otherwise, at an average level equivalent to \$3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has announced.

Continued large requirements for linseed oil are anticipated in 1946-47 as a consequence of the emphasis being placed on construction and building activity generally during the reconversion period. It is important that this building program not be restricted by inadequate supplies of essential drying oils, of which linseed oil is by far the most important.

During the last ten years, annual imports have ranged from less than 5 to more than 25 million bushels.

## S. G. Courteen Passes

Sidney G. Courteen, pres. of the Courteen Seed Co., died Nov. 25 in a hospital at Phoenix, Ariz., aged 79 years.

He had been in poor health for some time and had gone for a visit to his granddaughter, Mrs. Dallas Gant, on her ranch at Wickenburg, Ariz., but several days after his arrival took a turn for the worse.

A native of Gloucester, Eng., Mr. Courteen went to Montreal, Que., in 1883, removing to Chicago in 1885 to enter the employ of the Albert Dickinson Co., where he learned the sound principles of seed merchandising.

In 1892 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and organized the Courteen Seed Co., which handled some large transactions. Joining the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in 1892 he became the oldest living member of what is now the Grain & Stock Exchange. He was pres. of the organization from 1903 to 1905. He was a member of the Milwaukee Club.

He was married in 1892 to Lena Bartlett, daughter of Lehman Bartlett, a pioneer grain dealer, who with a daughter and one son, Herbert B. Courteen, survives him.

## Imports of Seeds

Imports of seeds into the United States during the four months ending Nov. 1, with the corresponding period of 1944 in parentheses were as follows, in pounds:

Alfalfa, 2,331,300 (1,491,000); barley, 700,800 (none); bentgrass, 165,600 (none); smooth brome, 1,413,000 (1,198,900); subterranean clover, 38,700 (49,200); white clover, 28,100 (204,100); Chewings fescue, 810,300 (261,500); dallis grass, 6,000 (454,400); rhodes grass, 119,000 (23,800); Sudan, none (44,700); black medic, 84,800 (none); clover mixture, 86,000 (145,600); sweet clover, 792,200 (460,000); and crested wheatgrass, 235,700 (86,700).

Most of the imports came from Canada, Aus-

tralia and New Zealand; but of the alfalfa seed imports 2,097,200 pounds came from Argentina, 234,000 from Canada and 100 pounds from Peru, as reported by the P. M. A.

## Restrictions on Brewers' Use of Malted Grain

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has increased by 20 per cent the amount of malt which brewers may use in the three-month quota period commencing Dec. 1, 1945. This action was taken thru an amendment to War Food Order 66 which controls brewers' purchases and usage of malted grain, hops and rice.

Prior to this action brewers were limited to 93 per cent of base-year use in each quota period if 93 per cent of their malted grain usage in the base year exceeded 70,000 bus; they were limited to 100 per cent of the amount used in the base year if 93 per cent of their malted grain usage in the base year was 70,000 bus or less; and any brewer who operated in the base year could use at least 3,000 bus of malted grain in any quota period.

Liberalization of malt usage is made possible because of an increase in the supply of malt resulting from reduced requirements for industrial alcohol since the end of the war.

## Ceiling on 1946 Rye Crop

THE O.P.A. on Nov. 30, effective June 1, 1946, set base prices on standard No. 2 with a moisture content of 14% or less at seven basic terminal markets, in line with a notice of such maximums issued by the O.P.A. last July 25, 1945.

At Chicago and Milwaukee the base price is \$1.42 per bushel, at Minneapolis and Duluth, \$1.37, and at Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City, \$1.3525.

Under the regulation, the country is divided into two areas for pricing purposes—"A" and "B." "Area A," the surplus producing area for rye, will have a price structure based on "freight-off" specific terminal base point prices. Area B will have flat base prices for each county not included in Area A, and for each point within the country.

Area A consists of the following states and portions of states:

North Dakota and South Dakota.

Montana—Counties of Hill, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, Dawson, Wibaux, Fallon, Carter, Powder River, Rosebud, Custer and Treasure, only.

Nebraska—All counties except Cass, Otoe, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Pawnee and Richardson.

Minnesota—All counties except Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Cass, Crow Wing, Koochiching, Itasca, Aitkin, St. Louis, Lake, Cook, Carlton and Pine.

Wisconsin—Counties of St. Croix, Pierce, Dunn, Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, LaCrosse, Monroe, Vernon, Crawford, Richland, Wood, Juneau, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Waushara, Marquette, Green Lake and Columbia, only.

Iowa—Counties of Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth and Woodbury, only.

Colorado—Counties of Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips and Yuma, only.

Area B includes the District of Columbia and all states and portions of states not included in Area A.

Base prices will be adjusted for grades other than No. 2 and for moisture content in excess of 14 per cent as follows:

No. 1, 1 cent premium a bu.; No. 1 plump, 5 cents; No. 2 plump, 2½ cents; No. 3 plump, none.

No. 4 plump, 1 cent discount; No. 3, 1 cent; No. 4, 2 cents; sample grade other than moisture, 4 cents; light smutty, 1 cent; smutty, 3 cents; light garlicky, 1 cent; garlicky, 3 cents; weevily, 1 cent; ergoty, 5 cents.

Discounts for moisture applicable to all grades of rye are at the rate of 1 cent a bu. for each ½ per cent of moisture content over 14 per cent.

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.**  
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

*Buyers and sellers of*  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

## C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

OATS, on farms and in warehouses, at rates varying by counties from 40 to 60 cents per bushel, averaging 48 cents, with 7 cents deduction on warehoused oats, on No. 3 or better. Weevily, smutty, ergoty, garlicky or oats containing more than 14.5 per cent moisture not eligible. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier on demand.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2-5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing and demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

BARLEY, on No. 1 at terminal markets, 95 cents at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco; 91 cents at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha; \$1.06 at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and \$1.01 at Memphis. Stored on farms and in approved warehouses. No. 1, varying from 75 to 97 cents per bushel in different counties. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse stored barley unless the grower has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1946. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or on demand.

RYE grading No. 2 or better, or rye grading No. 3 solely on the factor of test weight but otherwise grading No. 2 or better, \$75 per 56 pound bushel except at the loan value for eligible rye containing in excess of 0.3 of 1 per cent but not in excess of 1 per cent ergot shall be discounted 1 cent for each 0.1 of 1 per cent of ergot in excess of 0.3 of 1 per cent. Rye grading tough, light smutty, smutty, light garlicky, garlicky, weevily, or rye containing in excess of 1 per cent of ergot, is not eligible for loan. Stored in approved public warehouses, or on farms; maturing on demand or Apr. 30, 1946.

AFTER Oct. 29 all markets will be on standard time, including the Chicago Board of Trade, which is forced to operate this month on daylight saving time as provided by a city ordinance.

BEVERAGE distillers may use low-grade corn and other grains in December in an amount equal to 10 days' mashing capacity, by permission of the U. S. D. A. In November the allowance was 7½ days.

**CERTIFIED LINCOLN Soybeans**  
Seed Oats VICLAND  
Car or truck lots

**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.**  
Bloomington, Ill.

**WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF**  
**FIELD SEEDS**  
**GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON**  
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.



## Resurfacers for Electric Motors

Sparking at the brushes indicates that something is wrong at the commutator of the electric motor. Oil and dirt may have accumulated in the slots. The brushes may not be properly seated. The mica insulation may be high. Wear may have flattened the commutator, and it may have become eccentric.

Resurfacing with a grinding tool is the remedy for eccentric or flattened commutators or rings.

The resurfacer should be pressed firmly against the commutator and moved slowly from side to side in direction of commutator bars. This should be done with the machine running, no load at full speed. Thus, centrifugal stresses are the same as in normal operation and the commutator is finished with every segment in its true operating position.

On low voltage machines, such as elevator traction motors, the resurfacing may be done with the machine running full load. This is possibly due to the high insulating properties of resurfacers and their handles, and the absence of metallic particles in the grain.

Where only a small amount of copper is to be removed, it is recommended that a "Medium" or "Finish" grade stone be used, followed by a "Polish" grade stone to give

the commutator a highly burnished finish.

To remove a large amount of copper, the "Coarse" or "Extra Coarse" stone should first be used, followed by the "Medium" or "Finish" grade and then the "Polish."

Best results are obtained after the resurfacer has shaped itself to the commutator or slip ring. It then cuts rapidly and wears away very slowly.

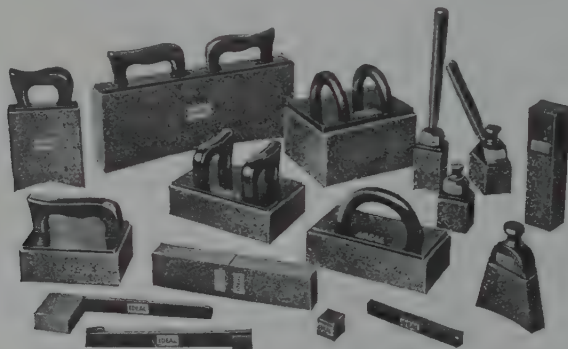
Resurfacers may be used in two ways:

1. As a periodic maintenance tool to maintain commutators and slip rings at original efficiency, and greatly prolong the period between major overhauling.

2. For reconditioning when through accident or neglect the commutator or ring has become badly scored, ridged or burned.

When commutators or slip rings first show signs of wear or when pin ridges announce coming of deeper, more troublesome ridges; when minute sparks indicate roughness, high mica, etc.—a few minutes application of one of the finer grades of resurfacers will put the surfaces back into their original efficient condition, with the removal of but a hairs breadth of metal. Greatly prolongs the period between overhauling.

If commutators and rings are neglected when the early evidences of trouble develop, then a coarser grade of resurfacer will be required and a considerable amount of metal will have to be removed.



Resurfaces for Motor Commutators

Flat spots, for example, require the grinding away of a considerable amount of copper, (sandpaper is not satisfactory for it simply broadens flat spots—does not remove them). To remove a flat spot 1/32" deep, 1/32" copper must be ground from the entire surface of the commutator before the flat spot will disappear.

That's why it is very important to use resurfacers periodically, and maintain high initial efficiency of commutators and slip rings without dismantling.

In the engraving herewith are shown a variety of resurfacers made by the Ideal Commutator Dresser Co.

## Supply Trade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new American standard giving designers data on the loads a building can carry with safety has just been approved by the American Standard Ass'n.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Textile Bag Manufacturers Ass'n has been notified by the milling industry that if more bags are not provided currently the mills will be forced to curtail production of flour.

GOLDENDALE, WASH.—According to S. S. Ganders, chairman of the county agricultural conservation Ass'n, 71 commodity credit corporation grain storage bins will be sold in Klickitat County, Dec. 15. The bins are 2,500 to 2,800 bus capacity, and are located in Goldendale, Centerville and Warwick. The sales will be by public auction.—F. K. H.

DANVILLE, ILL.—Consolidated Products Co. held a plant manager's meeting here recently, the conference devoted entirely to personnel and personnel training. It was the third such meeting held this fall in various sections of Consolidated's 76-plant empire. The area represented at the meeting extends roughly from Michigan to Kentucky and from Ohio to Nebraska.

BOSTON, MASS.—Adrian L. Potter, who since March 1942 has been Executive Secretary of the American Society of Tool Engineers, with headquarters in Detroit, has been appointed staff head of the New England division of National Patent Council, a new organization of smaller manufacturers set up to defend the Patent System and develop a better understanding and appreciation of patents, invention and research, John W. Anderson, president, announced.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Picketing of the plant of the Hart-Carter Co. ceased Nov. 22, when the strikers accepted the company's offer of increased wages. The company did not make the increase retroactive, as had been demanded by the employees. Additional building facilities are being acquired. All departments are to be enlarged in anticipation of a much greater volume of business, including orders for newly developed machines for varied requirements thruout the world.

GRAIN WAREHOUSEMEN in the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are exempt from the O.P.A. requirement to furnish a schedule of their charges under M.P.R. 586.

DULUTH, MINN.—According to a Washington report Great Lakes bulk freighters may be used to move coal from the east here to even up the movement delayed earlier by work stoppage at eastern mines after normal navigation season. Officials state that 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of coal will be moved up here and that the R.F.C. will subsidize arrangements by paying the difference in rates to compensate for winter time operations. Possibly arrangements may be made for vessels to load grain to take east if weather conditions are favorable.—F.G.C.



Russell Grain Co.  
Hilliards, Ohio

**RUSSELL GRAIN CO.**  
**ELEVATOR**  
HILLIARDS, OHIO

has

**HESS**

Direct Heat

**DRIER and COOLER**

in a Hess Standardized  
Steel Building

They're Profit Makers

**HESS WARMING AND  
VENTILATING CO.**

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



## Grain Carriers

BOX cars delivered by the eastern and southern railroads to western lines totaled 22,501 for the first 26 days of November, according to the Ass'n of American Railroads.

ABANDONMENT of the Missouri Pacific line passing thru Brock, Talmage, Tangeman, Cook, Burr, Douglas, Panama, Hickman, Kramer and Crete, Neb., has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

DULUTH, MINN.—No boats are available for grain charter the second week of December, altho 20 boatloads cleared the first week. The goal of 15,000,000 bus. set for Dec. 1 to 15 will not be realized, principally because of the tugboat strike on the lower lakes.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—The Great Northern Railroad Co. is finishing the construction of 500 of the new light weight box cars at the shops here. The steel underframes are made at Superior, Wis. The material is plywood and steel; and the cars weight two tons less.

TRUCK compelled emergency freight rates on feeding grains from Iowa and Nebraska to Kansas and Missouri have been extended to June 30, 1946, by all roads except the Rock Island, Milwaukee, C. & N-W, Illinois Central and M. & St. L., who will extend probably to Mar. 30.

POCATELLO, IDA.—One of the first post-war rate cases was heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission on rates and charges on movement of wheat to Pacific ports. Commissioner William E. Lee conducted the hearing, together with Arthur R. Mackley and George J. Hall examiners assisting.—F. K. H.

BOISE, IDA.—War time freight rates of 6 per cent on general commodities and 3 per cent on agricultural commodities will remain in effect until six months after the legal termination of the war. This was announced by John Corbell, president of Idaho Public Utilities, who said the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the continuation.—F. K. H.

THE SITUATION with reference to box cars for loading grain and grain products is still very tight and every effort must be made to get the most service possible out of each car by loading or unloading promptly and notifying the carriers as soon as cars are ready to be moved.—I. M. Herndon, manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Office of Defense Transportation announced Nov. 29 that it had taken possession and control of the property of the Great Lakes Towing Co., of Cleveland, whose 55 tugboats operate in all Great Lakes ports except Milwaukee, Wis. The action became effective at noon Nov. 29 and follows a 13-week tie-up of harbor activities at Buffalo, N. Y., and of less duration at other Lake ports.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Dec. 1 totaled 58,610 cars, an increase of 8,037 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 11,116 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of December 1 totaled 40,953 cars, an increase of 6,899 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 8,760 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wage increases and rule changes demanded by 20 railroad unions, which have been the subject of conferences here between employe and carrier representatives during the last two weeks, would add more than \$2,000,000,000 annually to railroad costs, the carriers' spokesmen estimated. "The rules proposed by the brotherhoods," said the railroads' spokesmen, "range from demands for two-hours' pay for the employes' time in having their watches inspected, to arbitrarily limiting the

length of freight trains to 70 cars and passenger trains to 14 cars. The rule changes sought are mostly in the 'featherbed' category, destructive of efficiency and deviously designed to produce more pay."

## The Railroad Social Insurance Bill

By Thos. L. Preston, assistant general counsel of Ass'n of American Railroads

H.R. 1362 in the House and S. 293 in the Senate are commonly referred to as the Railroad Social Insurance Bill. It is not often that a measure so completely lacking in justification is seriously pressed upon Congress. It nevertheless constitutes an immediate and dangerous threat to the railroad industry and others.

It would greatly enlarge and expand the existing railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance systems. Departing from provisions appropriate to retirement and unemployment, it would engraft upon the present system life-insurance and disability benefits at enormous cost to the carriers. Hearings have been held before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and a sub-

committee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

In opposing the measure, railroad witnesses have sought to make it clear that the bill violates all sound principles of social security; is indefensible class legislation which would result in gross discrimination in favor of railway employees and against all other employees and in fact all other citizens; would discriminate against the railroad industry as compared with its competitors and all other industries; would impose upon the railroads on the basis of present business an added cost of more than \$100,000,000 a year; and would seriously injure the railroad industry, endanger its competitive position, and impair its ability to provide betterments and improvements which will be necessary if the railroads are to survive in a healthy condition in the post-war period.

## Charles H. Morse III Elected Vice President

Charles H. Morse III has been elected vice president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., according to an announcement by Col. Robert H. Morse, president.

Mr. Morse will be in charge of research patents, traffic, the company's western pump division, and the Inland Utilities Co., Fairbanks-Morse subsidiary with properties in 41 cities and towns in Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico, Col. Morse said. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

Immediately after receiving his discharge following two years of service in World War I, Mr. Morse entered the company's Three Rivers, Mich., plant as a factory worker. Then followed intensive training in various departments of the company that ranged from factory man up to his present post.

He remained in the Three Rivers plant seven years learning production while working as a screw machine operator, moulder, on the testing floor, and in the engineering department. Then he worked in the firm's electric motors plant, later in the St. Paul sales department, worked in the scales factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt., was promoted to manager of the Memphis sub-branch, and then went to the Diesel engine department in Kansas City.

In 1935, Mr. Morse was elected president of the Inland Utilities Co. Since then he also served for a brief period as assistant general manager of the company's Beloit Works.

He is a son of Col. Robert H. Morse, and a brother of Robert H. Morse, Jr., vice president and general sales manager. His duties will enable him to play an active part in the production of such Fairbanks, Morse & Co. products as Diesel engines, pumps, motors, scales, Diesel locomotives, and other equipment.



C. H. Morse, III, Vice Pres.,  
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

# "RANDOLPH"

## OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

### The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

## THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

# O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

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# Feedstuffs

BREWERS dried grains production during October amounted to 21,000 tons, against 18,600 tons during October, 1944, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during October amounted to 27,300 tons, against 47,300 tons during October, 1944, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The feed survey committee of the Feed Industry Council will meet Dec. 12 and 13 in the Drake Hotel to review the supply and demand situation.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Reporting on the Poultry & Egg National Board's efforts in helping move this year's record turkey crop from producer to consumer, General Manager Homer I. Huntington declared that the Board's promotion and publicity aimed at getting housewives to serve turkey reached 50 million consumers.

## Midwest Feed Mfrs. Will Meet

With the future of the feed industry tied up with the interdependence of agricultural and industrial purchasing power, feed men will get an expert's view of the broad outlook for the industry at the annual meeting of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at the Hotel Phillips in Kansas City, Jan. 10-11.

Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, will discuss the future prospects for agriculture, with particular emphasis on postwar developments. Mr. Eisenhower's career qualifies him well for such a discussion. He was assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and later director of information for the Department for many years, and was government land use co-ordinator from 1937 to 1942, when he became president of the Kansas agricultural school. Since then he has been drafted on several occasions for Washington tasks, most recently to reorganize the Department of Agriculture and its war agencies.

Mr. Eisenhower's talk will be a feature of the agricultural forum that will occupy the first day of the meeting. He will speak at the Municipal Auditorium, Jan. 10. Other outstanding speakers also will appear on this session.

The second day will be devoted to particular feed industry problems. Headliner on this program will be Walter Berger, chief of the feed management branch, Department of Agriculture, who will present the latest information on the many critical problems that will be confronting the industry. Other features of this program will be a feed dealers' forum to discuss dealer-manufacturer relationships. County agent co-operation, nutritional developments and feed manufacturing efficiency will be other topics to be considered.

With hotel accommodations more difficult to obtain than normally, J. D. Dean, secretary of the Midwest association, urges all who plan to attend to make room reservations through him immediately, at New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

LOANS completed up to Nov. 20 by the C.C.C. numbered 26,938 on 42,300,068 bus. of wheat. A year ago loans numbered 113,958 on 145,389,790 bus. wheat.

FERTILIZERS should be purchased early. While supplies of raw materials to make fertilizers are estimated to be slightly more than in the 1944-45 season, there is the possibility of production and delivery congestions which will be more acute if farmers wait to the last minute to order out their fertilizers.

## Protein Recommendations by Walter Berger

Speaking before members of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia., and before eastern feed men at Buffalo, N. Y., Walter Berger, chief of the feed division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, made recommendations designed to ease the tight protein situation, saying:

Numerous and increasingly insistent complaints on the part of the feed industry about their inability to obtain enough oilseed meals for their current requirements have given rise to the consideration of an order restricting the use of protein meal for feed. The proposed order would limit the production of all persons mixing protein meal for feed during the months December, 1945, thru February, 1946, to the amounts which they mixed during the same months of the preceding year. In addition, the order would limit the production of poultry feeds during this period to the same amount produced during the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Altho the institution of such an order would effect a more normal distribution and use of protein meals, we are very hesitant in considering the issuance of an order at a time when our efforts are directed towards the liquidation of governmental controls as quickly as is consistent with a policy of economic stabilization.

We have carefully reappraised the supply and demand situation of protein feeds and have come to the conclusion that the industry itself could correct the difficulties without the imposition of a limitation order if they would follow these recommendations:

**VOLUNTARY ACTION ASKED.**—1. Any feed manufacturer having materials on hand that enable him to produce more than he produced in the corresponding month a year ago should voluntarily adjust his production schedule as indicated in the proposed order, so that these extra materials could be released into normal channels immediately.

2. The industry as a whole should take particular note of its production of poultry feeds and adjust its output for the month of December to approximately the same level as a year ago.

3. Commission merchants who formerly were not in the feed distribution business should immediately discontinue the practice of demanding oilseed meals for oilseeds. Such a practice is not part of their normal business and only aggravates the distribution difficulties.

4. Country elevators should discontinue requiring that processors supply them with oil meals for the oilseeds that they are selling to the processors in excess of their immediate needs. The small amount of meal that is being demanded by their seed growers is justifiable. They should refrain from taking more meal than they need for their retail sales to their former customers in their own territory. The practice of accepting meal for the purpose of reselling to other feed dealers and feed manufacturers should be discontinued.

**RELEASE SURPLUS STOCKS.**—The country elevators should not demand more meal than sufficient to supply the proteins needed to produce the same amount of mixed feed that was produced during the same month a year ago. They should release any additional amount over these requirements to the processors so that they can offer it to their regular customers

who are having difficulty in obtaining their equitable share of the protein supplies.

The total supply of protein feeds available in 1945-46 is sufficiently large to maintain production of meat, dairy and poultry products to meet all peacetime requirements.

The difficulties some users are having in securing their equitable share of protein feed ingredients can only be attributed to maldistribution and, if the industry follows the recommendations made, the adjustments necessary to restore balance to our feed situation can be effected by the industry itself. It is hoped that cooperation of the industry will make it unnecessary to issue this order.

## Drastic Action on Protein Demanded

The following telegram was sent by sixty terminal and country feed mills after a meeting Nov. 24 at Los Angeles, Cal.:

Meeting today at Los Angeles Grain Exchange attended by majority Southern California feed manufacturing tonnage urgently demand immediate relief protein shortage which has become acute due to lack of fishmeal because of smaller catch and higher mandatory pack this requires use of almost twice tonnage of vegetable protein due to difference in protein levels. Best solution we see is allotment of South American protein through State Department who refused import permits on sunflower seed meal after purchases made and shipping space available only other solution allotment of soybean meal on last years historical basis which commodity credit corporation has right to exercise. Texas crushers advise they will be unable to ship California any portion of the 28,000 tons they shipped us last year. Also ask you to investigate rumors Philippine Island interest holding back shipments raw copra in order to force delivery of processing equipment there. Please make reply care Los Angeles Grain Exchange.

Copies of this wire being sent to Walter Berger, Senators Knowland and Downey. The above wire was sent to Carl Farrington and a bulletin from the Exchange to its members urging they take personal action immediately along same lines.

## More Cattle to Go on Feed

An increase in the number of cattle fed during the coming winter feeding season over a year earlier is indicated by developments in the cattle feeding situation during October. It now seems probable that more cattle will be fed for market both in the 11 corn belt states and in feeding states outside the corn belt than were fed last year with the total on feed January 1, 1946 near a record number. The unusually keen demand for feeder cattle evidenced in October is expected to continue thru November and December and if cattle are available, the movement into feeding areas will continue large.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states in October this year was the largest on record for the month. For the 8 states for which records of total inshipments are available, the total this year was 669,000 compared with 525,000 in October last year, an increase of 27 per cent. The largest previous October number was 611,000 in 1940. The three leading states, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, all had record numbers for October. The increase over October last year was in both shipments from markets and directs. Records of market shipments indicate that October shipments into other Corn Belt States were larger than last year.

For the 4 months, July thru October, total shipments into the 8 states were 1,315,000 compared with 1,234,000 last year. Shipments into the 5 eastern corn belt states of 460,000 were 31 per cent larger than last year and the largest since 1940. The total for the 3 western grain belt states was 855,000 this year and 882,000 last.—U. S. D. A.

CORN ground by 11 refiners during October amounted to 6,774,853 bus., against 9,900,000 bus. in October, 1944, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.



# The Future of Feeds and Feeding

By R. M. BETHKE, Nutritional Research, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

FIRST, I want to compliment the men in the feed industry who have accepted positions of leadership within the industry for the masterful job of keeping feed flowing to the herds and flocks of this country during this war-time crisis. It has been tough going at times and I know that you have experienced a good many headaches. In fact, it is still tough going and headaches still prevail. How long the current situation will prevail I do not know. It is reasonably safe to predict, however, that within the next year or two the present scarcity of certain ingredients and demand for feed will change considerably.

Before we deal with the future let us look back, in retrospect, and take inventory of a few things we learned during the past four years which might be of value in the future. The cold facts are that most of the things which we give the war credit for were known before the war but it took the war to convince the feed industry and the feeder that they were a reality.

To my mind, the most significant of these changes is that hundreds, yes thousands of feeders found out for the first time that it pays to feed livestock and poultry balanced or complete rations. Coupled with this is the fact that the producer of meat, milk, and eggs will *really* produce if he gets a good return for his product.

SECONDLY, the feed industry found out that corn, the chief feeding grain, is not indispensable, as many thought. This does not mean that there is something wrong with corn but rather that other grains will do a pretty good job in replacing corn in livestock and poultry feeds.

THIRDLY, the feed industry learned that milk was not indispensable in poultry feeds when proper consideration was given to the nutrients commonly supplied by milk. The developments in the fermentation and distillation industry as well as the manufacturer of synthetic vitamins were factors in this connection.

FOURTH, the industry has learned something about proteins. Before the war it was assumed that animal protein supplements had to make up the major part of the protein used in swine and poultry feeds. We now know that we can get along with little if any animal protein for certain functions. Experience as well as experimental work has shown that we can get along without animal protein products in case of swine that are on pasture, or well past the critical stage, and in case of poultry that have access to good green pasture or for commercial egg production purposes. Nevertheless, when it comes to dry lot feeding, reproduction, and early growth, the animal protein supplements are practically indispensable if success is to be attained. In case of dairy cattle, it was found that non-protein nitrogen (urea) could be used, to replace part of the protein in the grain mixture. Furthermore, we have learned that grain mixtures do not need to be complex or contain a dozen or so ingredients to obtain good results in dairy cattle feeding.

These are a few of the facts or principles which, in my estimation, will be carried over and made use of by the feed industry and feeders in the post-war period.

WHAT ELSE should you as feed manufacturers and feed dealers be thinking about and doing in the future?

1. The relation of quality of hay or roughage to milk production and the need of grain mixtures. Good hay or roughage requires only a 16 per cent protein ration, whereas in case of poor roughage an 18 to 20 per cent protein ration is indicated.

2. The nutrient requirements of pigs are greater and more exacting for reproduction,

lactation, and early growth than after they attain 75 pounds in weight. The difference in the supplementary feed requirements for reproduction and early growth when pigs are on pasture or reared in dry lot. The saving that can be effected by giving pigs access to good forage.

3. The difference in the quality protein requirements between monogastric and polygastric animals. That variety of protein is not a major factor in the feeding of ruminants unless possibly the amount of hay or roughage is restricted, as in case of fattening cattle.

4. The place of pasturage in a poultry program. Good pasture saves feed and minimizes the need for supplementary vitamins.

5. The finding that ground corn cobs can have a corn replacement value of around 90 per cent in fattening cattle.

6. The reduction in the cost of production to compensate for a decrease in price of meat, milk, and eggs. Feed represents 50 per cent or better of the cost of production. Unless the feeder can make money, you are not going to sell him any feed. Therefore, the feed man has a selfish interest or equity in the feeder's success and prosperity.

ONE of these days competition, real competition, is going to come back in the feed business. The question is, are you ready when this day confronts you? If you are ready and your services to the feeder in the past have been helpful and you have supplied him with an honest product, I am confident that you will share the feeder's good will and business in the future. On the other hand, if you have only supplied the feeder with feed of a "hit or miss kind," because you knew he would take it because of circumstances, beware of the future.

There is no one in the entire industry who is as close to the farmers and feeders as the feed man. The average farmer or feeder probably sees and talks to someone in the feed business on the average of once every week or two. You can do much to help the farmer and feeder solve his own problems. The feed man's role does not stop when he sells or supplies the feeder with feed.

I have not attempted to answer all of the questions of the feed industry of the future for the simple reason that I do not know all the answers. In fact, I could only answer them with another question. I have attempted to open the door and take a look at tomorrow's feed and feeding problems. I am convinced that the next 20 years of feeds and feeding will be as different from the last 20 as the last 20 were different from the first 20 of this century. Tomorrow's problems are not only confined to the research laboratories. They will involve the feed mills, the feed lots and farms; the slaughtering and produce houses, and even the retail stores and the kitchens of our American homes.

## Quality of 1945 Soybean Crop

The quality of the new 1945 soybean crop, as indicated by the October inspections, is above that of the 1944 but slightly below the excellent 1943 crop, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Of the October inspections, 93 per cent graded No. 2 or better com-

pared with 87 per cent in 1944 and 95 per cent in October 1943.

Receipts of soybeans inspected the first month of the 1945-46 season totaled 29,377 cars compared with 32,163 cars last season and 33,272 cars in October 1943-44. Ninety-nine per cent of the soybeans inspected classed as Yellow in October each of the three seasons.

October inspections included the equivalent of 370 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equivalent to about 288 cars.

October receipts this year included 20 cars of Green beans; 3 cars Brown; 11 cars Black and 138 cars mixed. Of the October receipts 21,754 cars graded No. 1; 5,531 cars No. 2; 1,572 cars No. 3; 278 No. 4 and 69 cars graded sample.



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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A POULTRY ration costs \$2.343 at Minneapolis, compared with \$2.306 per 100 pounds in September, 1944.

CHICKENS on farms increased as a result of the large late hatch. The number on farms (under 3 months old) on Sept. 1 was 46 per cent above Sept. 1, 1944, and was exceeded only by the number on farms Sept. 1, 1943.—U.S.D.A.

BURLINGTON, VT.—The Vermont Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Ass'n and the Vermont Poultry and Egg Producers Ass'n sponsored the meeting Oct. 18 of feed manufacturers, distributors, poultry and dairy feeders at which the headline speakers were Dr. R. M. Bethke, of the Ohio Experiment Station; Dr. Gustav Bohstedt, professor of animal husbandry, Wisconsin Experiment Station and Professor J. G. Archibald, research professor, Massachusetts Exp. Sta.

## Directors of Poultry Board to Meet

The annual meeting of the Poultry and Egg National Board will be held Jan. 14 and 15 at the Congress Hotel, Chicago.

The directors represent all branches of the poultry industry.

Scheduled to meet at the same time are various Board committees. These include PENB's Retail Merchandising, Public Relations, Research, Home Economics, Quality Conservation, Internal Organization, and Finance committees, whose members will meet Monday morning, Jan. 14. The Executive Committee of the Board will hold a special pre-meeting conference on Sunday, Jan. 13.

The official meeting of the Board will open

Monday, Jan. 14, at noon and continue throughout the afternoon and early evening.

## Methionine Supplement in Poultry Mash

A significant improvement in the growth of chicks resulted when a basal diet of grains, millfeeds, soybean meal, alfalfa-leaf meal, and mineral and vitamin supplements was supplemented with 0.2 per cent of dl-methionine or 4 per cent of fish meal but not when it was supplemented with 0.1 to 0.5 per cent of choline chloride or a combination of the latter and nicotinic acid.—*Poultry Science*.

## Vitamin D and Keel Bone Deformity

Experiments were carried out on chicks fed from hatching to 3-5 weeks of age on rations extremely low in vitamin D or supplemented with 1 or more levels of the vitamin. The level of vitamin D in the ration had a uniform and highly significant effect on bone ash. The extent of crookedness in keels was fairly closely related to bone ash deposition within individual trials, but the mean keel scores of different trials were quite variable. In all trials the extent of crookedness of keels was significantly reduced by supplementation of the basal ration with vitamin D.—*Poultry Science*.

## Wheat Fermentation By-products in Poultry Rations

The Nebraska Experiment Station fed wheat fermentation byproducts for a 273 day production period at 4.3 and 13.5 per cent levels to 2 of 3 lots of 250 Leghorn hens each. One lot receiving a ration of 26.1 per cent with meat scrap, fish meal and soybean meal added to other components of the ration produced an average of 137 eggs, whereas other groups with 4.3 and 13.5 per cent wheat fermentation by-products in place of fish meal protein produced averages of 131.2 and 133.1 eggs per bird. The hatchability of nearly 6,000 eggs laid by each of these groups was 75 and 76 per cent with the two rations. The size of eggs was also similar for the 3 groups.

## Vitamin D and Turkey Feed Supplement

In two experiments, four sources of vitamin D—U.S.P. Reference Cod Liver Oil No. 2 irradiated animal sterol, irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol, and sardine oil fortified with fish-liver oils—were fed at different levels to groups of 19 and 20 poult, respectively, supplementing a rickets-producing ration during the first 4 weeks of life. Differences in the bone ash of the birds receiving different amounts of the supplements suggested that the poult exhibited a higher degree of species specificity than chicks.

Vitamin D of the irradiated animal sterols was about twice as efficacious, on the chick unit basis, as cod-liver oil. Sardine oil was more efficacious than cod-liver oil, yet its response curve was more like cod-liver oil than irradiated sterols. The kind of vitamin D employed must be taken into account in calculating requirements.

If cod-liver oil or sardine oil is used, the minimum requirements appears to be near 900 A.O.A.C. chick units per pound of ration, while 360-450 units from irradiated animal sterols were equally effective. Theoretically, turkeys were used to differentiate vitamin D of the sterol type.—Penn Sta. Bull. 464.

## More Chickens on Farms

Chickens raised on farms in 1945 are now estimated at 821,353,000 birds—71,710,000 or 10 per cent more than in 1944, but 12 per cent less than the record number raised in 1943. Because of the unusually heavy late hatch this year, the current estimate, based on all indications obtained up to Oct. 1, is 2 per cent larger than the preliminary estimate based on July 1 indications. Since less than 1 per cent of the chickens raised on farms during the year are added to flocks after Oct. 1, additions after this date would not materially affect the present estimate.

The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during the four months of June to September supplying chicks for both farm and commercial broiler production, was the largest for that period in the history of the hatchery industry—391,158,000 chicks compared with 161,772,000 hatched last year and 374,230,000, the previous record high production for these four months in 1943. Of the chicks hatched on farms and in commercial hatcheries since June 1, the number on farms Sept. 1 was 208,745,000—46 per cent more than a year ago, but 7 per cent less than the record high number on farms Sept. 1, 1943.

## Need of Layers for Oyster Shell

The Ohio Experiment Station presents results of the ill effects upon layers caused by deficiency of calcium and vitamin D. The two deficiencies may occur independently as well as together. For the test of 46 weeks' duration, 4 lots of 50 Rhode Island Red pullet layers were fed so that one group received oystershells and vitamin D feeding oil. Others were fed without oystershells but with vitamin D feeding oil, with oystershells but without vitamin D feeding oil, and with oystershells without vitamin D feeding oil until after Feb. 16.

The percentages of egg production in these groups were respectively, 47, 25, 35, and 31. The percentage of weak or thin-shelled eggs indicated by the shock test ranged from 64 to 76 per cent in different parts of the year with vitamin D feeding oil but without oyster shells. However, the percentage of weak or thin-shelled eggs with oyster shells but without vitamin D feeding oil ranged from 8 to 71 per cent. The other lots also indicated the equal or greater importance of oyster shells than vitamin D in maintaining shell strength.

## The National Egg Laying Test

The Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest conducted by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., closed its thirty-fourth consecutive year September 22nd. The Contest began October 1st, 1944, and during the 51 weeks the total production was 131,889 eggs—139,598.40 points—an average of 169.08 eggs—179.00 points—per bird. This average production has been based on the 780 birds which started the Contest.

The 624 birds which lived through the entire Contest made an average of 194.35 eggs—206.00 points—per bird.

There were ten different varieties of birds in the Contest, representing seventeen states. One hundred eighty-five hens made a record of 225 eggs or more with at least an equal number of points, sixteen of which made a record of 300 points or more.

St. Paul Hatchery again won top honors with their White Leghorn pen with a record of 3441 eggs—3688.95 points—an average of 264.80 eggs—283.75 points—per bird, which is slightly higher than their winning pen last year.

St. Paul's entry also made the highest record in the Heavy Class with their pen of S. C. R. I. Reds with 3210 eggs—3391.15 points—an average of 247 eggs—260.85 points—per bird.

Top honors for the high individual was a close race between St. Paul's White Leghorn

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hen and Missouri Valley's R. I. Red hen. At the close of the Contest the White Leghorn was the winner with a record of 310 eggs—334.80 points—and the Red making a close second high with a record of 302 eggs—327.20 points.

## Eradicating Pullorum Disease

In its 25th annual report the Massachusetts Poultry Disease Control Laboratory, for the year 1944-45, states that there was a slight decrease over the previous season in the number of flocks and birds tested for the first time, but the number of samples tested and the percentage of reactors were slightly greater. There were 80 non-reacting flocks, representing 89,851 birds, and 8 positive flocks, representing 7,212 birds.

In the group tested intermittently, the number of flocks was the same as in the previous season, but the number of birds and samples greatly exceeded the figures for 1943-44. The percentage of infection (0.42) was also less. Twenty-three flocks, representing 41,082 birds, were identified as non-reacting; while seven flocks which represented an unusually large number of birds (21,299) were classified as positive.

There are still reservoirs, of infection within the boundaries of Massachusetts and that no definite restrictions are in force to prohibit the sale and distribution of infected stock originating either within or without the State. It is hoped that persons raising chickens and turkeys will become increasingly more interested in pullorum-free stock.

## Dried Yeast as Poultry Feed

The Rhode Island State College Agricultural Experiment Station during recent years has undertaken much study to determine the value of yeast as a human and animal food. Much of the early work was conducted to determine the vitamin B and G content of yeast. The older literature shows yeast to be rich in protein and studies were made largely with live yeast. Recent experimental work indicates that yeast possess factor that promote growth and better health in chick feeding. During 1944 further study was made in regard to various levels of dried yeast as supplements and their effect on hatchability, economy and efficiency in poultry feeding. The basal rations were supplemented with one-half, one and two per cent of yeast respectively. Data were collected on the hatchability of fertile eggs, total egg production, and total feed consumption, and from these records efficiency of feed utilization and cost of producing chicks was figured. Final results for the two experimental periods are as follows:

Hatchability, average egg production and feed cost efficiency in producing a dozen eggs and chicks were best in the group whose ration was supplemented with one-half per cent yeast.

The hatchability of fertile eggs in the group fed a supplementary ration containing one-half per cent yeast was 83.7 per cent; two per cent yeast, 83.3 per cent; one per cent yeast, 82.8 per cent; and the basal ration where 0 per cent yeast was fed, 82.4 per cent.

Egg production was best in the group fed one-half per cent yeast with an average production of 96.2 eggs. Average production in the other groups of two per cent yeast, 0 per cent yeast and one per cent yeast was 94.9 eggs, 93.5 eggs, and 87.9 eggs, respectively.

From a feed conversion standpoint, the group of hens receiving the ration supplemented with two per cent yeast required only 6.4 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Other rations follow in order with one-half per cent yeast, 0 per cent yeast and one per cent yeast with 6.9, 7.1 and 7.6 pounds of feed respectively to produce a dozen eggs.

However, the feed costs of producing a dozen eggs were as follows: in the group fed supplements of one-half per cent, 0 per cent, two per cent and one per cent yeast; 22.6, 22.8, 24.0 and

25.0 cents respectively. To produce a chick the costs were 2.5, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 cents respectively.

The results obtained in the use of dried yeast as a supplement under conditions of these tests indicate that the advantages secured are more than offset by the prevailing high prices of dried yeast. When dried yeast costs less a greater economy in the production of eggs and chicks may be realized.

## Working Together for Producer

Paul E. Miller, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, speaking before the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia., pointed out how effective aid is given the livestock producer by the co-operation of merchants, in the following address:

**FARMERS USING MIXED FEEDS**—In deficit feed producing areas the farmers in great majority are using mixed feeds. I assume they do so because they have found it to be more convenient and more economical. I know of no individual that is more cost-conscious than is the farmer, and he would quickly discontinue their use if it was to his advantage to do so. Furthermore, in these same areas his own farmer co-operatives are doing a large scale business in the manufacture and distribution of mixed feeds.

When we come to surplus feed producing areas, the picture changes. Here the farmer's livestock program is built around his own home-produced feeds—corn, grain and legume roughage, and the purchase of supplements to increase the efficiency of his own feed supplies. This is to the advantage of both the farmer and the industry. The more efficient the farmer is in his livestock practices, including maximum use of home-produced feeds, the more certain he is to realize the value of additional supplements. If every farmer were in this class, the supplies of high protein supplements would be entirely inadequate to meet the demand.

**SUPPLEMENTS**—There has also been much discussion about the purchase of high protein feeds. Farmers are also pretty well answering this one for themselves. They realize that the science of animal nutrition is now on such a high plane that they can better purchase high protein supplemental feeds, mixed and blended to meet scientific requirements, than to attempt to mix them for themselves. There are, of course, exceptions to this statement. Some prefer to mix their own and large scale producers can take advantage of quantity purchases of individual ingredients. On the whole, however, it is true for the poultry industry and to an increasing extent in certain other classes of livestock feeding. It is recognized under wartime conditions that the content of these supplements has not been all that has been desired. Ingredients have been limited, and at times almost non-existent. It has been a temporary expedient to meet a difficult situation.

**MANUFACTURERS GUIDED BY RESEARCH**—While I am on this subject, I must add that the responsible feed manufacturer will base his formulas on the best scientific evidence that research has developed to meet the present day standards of animal nutrition. Here again it is to the mutual advantage of everyone concerned that this be done, and most of all, to the manufacturer himself. That they are attempting to do this is self-evident. Most feed manufacturers are alert to the work being done at the experiment station; several are contributing to this research, and others are engaged in much experimental work within their own organizations.

**LOCAL DEALER** is in a strategic position. He meets more farmers on the subject of livestock feeding than does the combined personnel of our colleges. He has a real opportunity to aid in the advancement of the livestock industry in his community. To do this he should be well informed and capable of advising with his farmer clients on feeding re-

quirements and related subjects of livestock management.

Effective working relationships are based on mutual confidence and understanding. The county agent should know the feed people in his county. The dealers should know the county agent. Unfortunately that is not always the case. In my state if a county agent does not know his feed dealers, I am concerned. I think he is overlooking a most important source of help in promoting feeding and management practices. On the other hand, the dealer is overlooking something of much value to him if he has no contact with the county agent and thru him to all that the Experiment Station has to offer. Close working relationships at the county and community level can lead to so many interesting and worthwhile by-products that it is most unfortunate if they are not fully utilized.

**EDUCATIONAL WORK**—Another program that leads itself to mutual cooperation is in educational work in livestock management practice. Too much valuable feed is going into animals that cannot yield a profit because of inferior breeding, over-crowding, lack of sanitation, disease, and other causes. As a feed dealer you have every reason for wanting the feed you sell to go to productive, healthy livestock. This is evidenced by the fact that before the war some feed manufacturers had trained their dealers to go out on the farms of their customers and give needed help on individual problems. I can visualize additional possibilities of this kind and opportunities for close cooperation between the county agent, the livestock specialist at the college, and the local feed man. It is in this area of management practices that there is yet so much to be done. Thru our joint efforts I am certain that progress will be much more rapid.

Much of what I am talking about will depend upon the guidance and leadership of those in administrative positions at the college and the leaders in the feed industry within the states. In my state we have made some efforts thru the college and the Extension Service to be of help to the industry and they in turn have given generous support to this program. I might mention the Animal Nutrition Short Course held annually at University Farm for feed manufacturers and distributors. Here the most recent research work is presented and

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outstanding authorities are brought in to discuss nutrition and related subjects. This is helpful in itself—both from the material presented and the closer relationships that develop as a result of working together on the program.

The inefficient producer will find it more and more difficult to compete. In other words, the payoff will be in proportion to our ability to cut costs. On the farm this will mean the use of the most efficient practices, both in the production and marketing of the product. Industry can be of much assistance in helping the farmer to accomplish this. Education has its contribution to make in supplying the needed information. Working together we can be of greater service to the livestock producer in helping him to keep his business on a sound and profitable basis.

## Soybean Oil Meal for Beef Cattle

By W. E. SIMONSEN, of Soybean Research Council

American livestock have for years suffered from protein starvation. This has, in many cases, resulted in small profits or even financial losses from feeding ventures. It has been much easier for the feeder to evaluate the different feeds that might be given the laying hens or the dairy cows when the eggs could be counted each day or the milk weighed twice a day than it is with beef cattle where the gains are seldom known until the cattle go to market.

As a result, cattle feeders after years of costly experience have found that they produced good gains when using a certain formula and they are very reluctant to change the formula because of the difficulty of measuring the comparative value of other feeds. Changing amounts of various available feed supplies make it necessary or more economical to change feeding formulas from time to time.

With the present limited supply of some protein oil meals and the comparative liberal supply of soybean oil meal, many cattle feeders are finding it desirable to use soybean oil meal as the principal protein supplement for feeding beef cattle. Such use, based on a knowledge of the characteristics of soybean oil meal and substantiated by considerable experimental work, is proving to be profitable to many cattle feeders.

One of the first things to note in the use of soybean oil meal for feeding cattle is that cattle learn to like it so well that they will often select it in preference to other ingredients in the ration unless it is thoroughly mixed with the grain or silage. It is also good practice at the start of the feeding period to use soybean oil meal with the grain to avoid excessive protein hunger. Properly balanced rations promote normal feeding and maximum gains.

It is good business to feed soybean oil meal whenever cattle are eating corn, corn cob meal, corn silage, corn fodder or any corn product. The technical reason for this is the low protein content of corn products and the fact that soybean protein combines especially well with corn protein. This may be the underlying reason for the exceptional value of soybean oil meal for use in rations for growing and fattening beef calves. When soybean oil meal is added to a cattle ration containing corn, less feed is required per unit of gain than when a ration is made up of less efficient proteins.

Remarkably good results have been observed when small to moderate amounts of soybean oil meal were used in combination with corn or some corn product. The Nebraska North Platte Sub-Station report (Mimeographed Circular No. 7) on comparative values of protein feeds for steer calves, shows that one pound of soybean oil meal per day with silage had a feeding value 5.7 times that of alfalfa hay—that is, when alfalfa hay was worth \$10 per ton, soybean oil meal had a feeding value of \$57.50 per ton.

Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station re-

ported steer feeding trials September 13, 1939, in which steers fed shelled corn, silage, clover hay and salt with one lot receiving 1½ pounds cottonseed meal per day and another lot receiving 1½ pounds soybean oil meal per day. The steers receiving the soybean oil meal made \$8.27 more profit per head than those receiving cottonseed meal when the cost of the two kinds of protein supplements was the same per ton.

Another interesting lot in this same report received the same basic ration as above but with ¾ pound soybean oil meal per head per day. This lot of steers made \$4.92 per head more profit than the cattle receiving 1½ pound per head of cottonseed meal per day and within \$3.35 per head as much profit as those receiving 1½ pound soybean oil meal per day. These figures indicate that in most cases the use of ¾ pound to 1½ pounds per steer per day of soybean oil meal is very practical and profitable.

Rex Beresford, reporting in Iowa Farm Economist for July, 1944, estimated that land producing at the rate of 70 bushels of corn per acre would yield the corn, clover, hay and corn silage sufficient to produce 781 pounds of beef per acre if 1½ pounds soybean oil meal were fed per animal per day. If the margin on the cattle is used to pay for the soybean oil meal and the 781 pounds of beef sold for 14¢ per pound, the return would be \$109.34 per acre; this is truly a remarkable return for land use.

When we calculate the amount of corn, corn cob meal, corn silage, corn fodder and other corn products available for cattle feeding in the corn belt states and the increased returns to be secured by adding soybean oil meal, the total figures become astronomical. The proper selection of feeds and use of proper feeding methods determine the success or failure of individual feeders. Our national welfare depends on a general adaption of good feeding practices.

## Vermont Feed Men Meet

The Vermont Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual meeting Oct. 18 in connection with the fall agriculture conference called by the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt. At the same time the fall session of the Vermont Poultry and Egg Producers was held.

Walter C. Berger, Dr. G. Bohstedt of Wisconsin, R. M. Bethke of Ohio, and J. G. Archibald of Massachusetts, were among the speakers.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year by the Dealers and Manufacturers are: Pres., Paul Ryan of Milton, vice pres., John Sawyer of St. Albans, sec'y-treas., E. H. Loveland of Burlington; directors, Harold O'Brien of Montpelier, Carl Beane of White River Junction and Mr. Ryan.

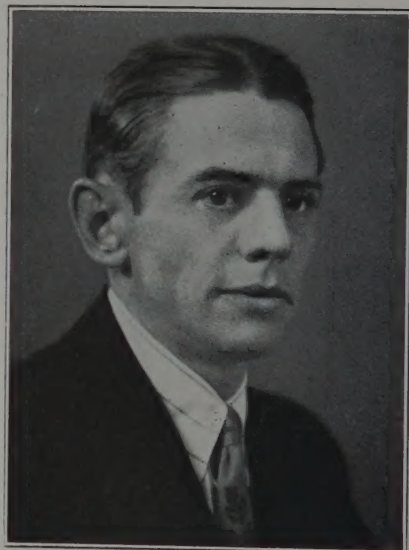
## Ask Greater Differential for Pelleting

The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n of Kansas City, Mo., has petitioned Ralph H. Brown, head of the O.P.A. feed, seed and agricultural chemicals branch, for an increase to \$2.50 from the \$1.50 per ton allowed for pelleting formula feeds.

The cost of pelleting is not covered by \$1.50 per ton.

J. D. Dean, executive sec'y of the Ass'n, says "The formula feed industry is experiencing an increased demand for pellets. A mixed feed pellet costs materially more to manufacture than does a pellet made from a single oil meal which has a more cohesive character. Since a higher differential has been allowed for pelleting of oilseed meals, it is apparent that formula feed manufacturers are justified in asking for an increase to at least \$2.50 ton.

"After surveying all of the larger manufacturers of pellet formula feeds in this area, not one has stated that he could produce pelleted feeds for \$1.50 ton over granular."



Bronson Woodworth, Sales Mgr., Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co., Muscatine, Iowa.

## Bronson Woodworth, Sales Mgr. of Mississippi Valley G & F Co.

Bronson Woodworth has been appointed sales manager for the Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. of Muscatine, Ia., according to an announcement by Gage A. Kent, president of the firm. Woodworth started in the feed business with F. M. Rosekrans, Jr., who formerly operated a feed jobbing business in Minneapolis. He comes to Muscatine from the McMillan Feed Mills division of Central Soya Co., Inc., Indiana, where he was assistant general purchasing agent. He will direct the sales activities of the company.

## Michigan Feed Men Meet

A meeting called by the Michigan Associated Feed Men, co-operating with the Michigan State College, was held at Lansing, Mich., Oct. 25 and 26, with a large attendance.

"Modernizing the Feed Mill" was the subject of a talk to have been given by H. R. White of Scotts, Mich., at the opening session; but Mr. White sank in his chair from a heart attack and died a few minutes later without regaining consciousness.

Presiding at the first session was Prof. C. G. Card.

Dr. C. F. Huffman of the dairy husbandry department spoke on the Institute of Nutrition.

Dr. P. J. Schaible enlarged on the influence of new ingredients in feeds, such as fermentation by products, citrus pulp, urea, fish solubles and dehydrated cannery wastes.

WARD BRONSON of Alma spoke on the need for more efficient operation of feed plants.

FRED ROWE of Portland expressed appreciation of the efforts of Mr. White in organizing the Ass'n.

At the business session it was voted to increase the annual dues from \$3 to \$5. Employment of Mrs. Phyllis Holly of Portland as part-time sec'y was authorized.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Charles Force, Kalamazoo, pres.; Robert H. Addy, Lansing, first vice pres.; Alfred Roberts, Pigeon, second vice pres.; John A. Krusoe, East Lansing, sec.

Executive committee: new members, Warren Kahlbaum, Carleton; Doyle Bauserman, Richland; and Robert Wolohan, Birch Run.



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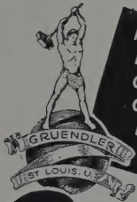
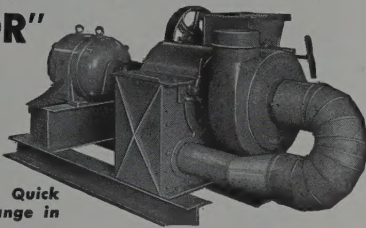
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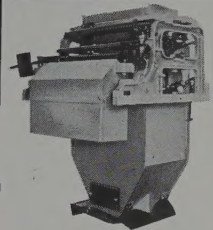
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